



PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

D. S. Findley and J. B. Findley were Bedford visitors last Monday. Mrs. John Sigel of Clearville is married to a gentleman in Ohio. Miss Sadie Frazee is visiting relatives near Mattie this week and next. Miss Frazee, daughter of Rainsburg spent the week end with relatives and friends in and around town. Mr. Melvin Brittlebrum of Mann's Choice is serving as a juror at Court this week.

Guy Rouser of Schellsburg was in Bedford on business this week.

F. O. Reighard of Bedford Rt. 2 was a Gazette caller while in Bedford on business this week.

Mrs. Jesse Smith of Spring Street has accepted a position with the Metzger Hardware Company.

In the case of W. C. Keyser vs Friends Cove Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Keyser.

Miss Esther Souser of West Pitt Street spent a few days last week with her friend Miss Emma Cook of Wolfburg.

Charles M. Pleacher of Mann's Choice and Irene M. Smith of Buffalo Mills were married in Cumberland this week.

Hosea C. Miller and Norman Zembower of Cumberland Valley, were in Bedford yesterday on business.

Dr. L. D. Blackwelder, Fred S. Sammel and Bernard Fisher, each captured a nice wild turkey this week.

There will be a Chicken and Waffle Supper at the Catholic church, on Tuesday evening November 23, 1920 from 5 to 8 o'clock. Tickets 50c.

A marriage license was issued in Cumberland on Monday to Jesse Burley of Cook's Mills and Emma F. Miller of Meyersdale.

Herman Clabaugh of Chapman's Run and Virgil VonStein of Monroe Township were in Bedford on business on Monday.

Mr. S. L. Frazee and George Andrews of near Mattie were visiting in Bedford this week while attending court.

Mr. Joseph Barkman has returned to Philadelphia for treatment for a dead bone in his upper jaw. He is getting along nicely and will likely spend the winter there.

Mr. Chester Ickes, of Reynoldsdale was a business visitor to Bedford yesterday. Chester has established a garage at Reynoldsdale which is a big lift to the motorists in that section.

Raymond Jay of Artermas and Roxie Cavendar of Everett obtained a marriage license in Cumberland this week; also, David C. Henderson and Lizzie Belle Gates of St. Clairsville and Oscar E. Bohn and Annie Mill of Buffalo Mills.

Dr. Guy Shoemaker of Cumberland Md. who was born and raised in Buffalo Mills, the Gazette is pleased to announce, has been elected Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the state of Md. This is a great honor, coming not only to Cumberland but also to Buffalo Mills.

In the case in Court of West Providence Township School Directors vs East Providence Township School Directors for tuition due West Providence for the attendance of John Clark's children at the Clark school, the jury returned a verdict in favor of West Providence School District, according to West Providence Township's demands.

BEDFORD CLINCHES SOMERSET 13-13

Roaring Springs Here on Thanksgiving Day

Bellwood on Saturday

In another classy foot-ball game the Bedford team played the strong Somerset team to a stand still on their own ground. At the beginning of the game the local boys pulled a brilliant play. A long forward pass to Smith, Bedford's speedy left end, enabled him to carry the pigskin across the goal line for the first score. This seemed to put "pep" into the Somerset team for they followed by making two touchdowns leaving the score 13-6 in favor of Somerset. In the last quarter Bedford again regained its former stride and scored the final touchdown, bringing the score to a tie. At the end of the game the ball was in play in mid-field. We do not have much faith in superstitions, but it seems strange that on the 13th of November the score was tie 13-13.

Thanksgiving will be a red letter day for our school. The B. H. S. team will meet the Roaring Springs team on the local gridiron. Don't forget to buy your ticket for this the greatest game of the season. After a hearty dinner everyone will be in splendid "rooting" spirit, so come out and do your share. Come out and show the team that you have the right spirit.

To-morrow, the twentieth, Bedford will play the Bellwood Juniors at Bellwood. This will be an exciting game by virtue of the fact that in the first game of the season they defeated Bedford by two touchdowns.

Robert Wambaugh

Robert L. Wambaugh of Kegg, died Friday November 12th at 6:45 P. M. Death being due to pneumonia. He was born near Kegg March 17th 1887. He is survived by his widow, Mary Imgrund Wambaugh also the following children: Forence aged 7 years, Kathleen aged 5 years, George aged 3 and Alice aged 1. He is also survived by his father Louis, sister Louise and brothers John of Kegg, Joseph of Bedford, George, Henry, Anthony and Casper of Pittsburgh. Funeral services were held Monday at 9 A. M. and were in charge of Rev. Father Sebastian J. Uraner, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of New Baltimore of which the deceased was a lifelong member. Interment was made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

JOSEPH WEYANT

Joseph Weyant, of near Cessna, died on Sunday, November 14, from infirmities of old age. He was born December 25, 1843, near Imler and was married to Sarah Bloom who died just eight weeks ago.

He is survived by Joseph Weyant, Pavia, Harry Weyant, at home, Charles Weyant, Queen, Edward Weyant at home, Mrs. Annie Corle, of Helena, Ohio, Mrs. Hattie Ickes at home, and brothers: Henry Weyant, of Imler; Jacob Weyant of Imler and sister, Mrs. Lizzie Garn, of Michigan.

The funeral was held on Tuesday of this week at the Reformed church, Osterburg. Rev. J. Albert Eyer of Bedford officiating.

Mr. Weyant was a soldier in the Civil War who saw six years of service. He was a member of the Reformed church at Imler and a highly respected citizen.

Marietta Wisegarver Heming

Marietta Wisegarver Heming was born August 26th 1845 and died November 14th 1920 aged 75 years 2 months and 19 days. She was a daughter of William Wisegarver and was first married to Philip Earnest who died about thirty years ago.

Fourteen years ago she was united in marriage with Joseph Heming of Imbertown. She is survived by a daughter, by her former marriage, Mrs. Emanuel Heming of Imbertown, by a granddaughter, Estelle and a grandson Charles Heming. A sister Mrs. Ellen Moorehead of Belden also survives.

She was a life long member of the Reformed church, having been baptized in the church at Bedford by Rev. Henry Heckerman. She was one whose life graced her church membership. All who knew her held her in high esteem. Her home was one of those places to which folks loved to go. A host of friends followed her remains to St. Paul's Reformed church, near Cessna, on Wednesday morning, Nov 17th, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. Albert Eyer, of Bedford. She rests beneath the pines in the cemetery adjoining St. Paul's. By her beautiful Christian life she gave expression to her faith.

Fire Destroys Home in Hopewell Twp.

A few days ago the residence of Edward Whitehill, in Hopewell township this county, was totally destroyed by fire and the family narrowly escaped death. About two o'clock in the morning smoke awakened some of the occupants of the home and it was found one of the rooms on the first floor was burning; the aged mother of Mr. Whitehill, who was 95 years old on Monday, was taken from her bed, placed in a chair and the men started down the front stairs with her. Flames prevented their descent and they returned to the second floor, finally being able to descend the rear stairs and getting the family to the home of a neighbor. The clothing they procured consisted of but a few pieces and none of them had shoes. The flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to save much of value. The house was insured.

DEEDS RECORDED

Nelhe L. Plummer to Mary A. Ritchey, 7 acres, 25 perches in W. Providence Twp. \$1800

Rachel Ritchey to John S. Snyder, 2 tracts in Snake Spring Twp. \$5300

Charles E. Shaffer to Charles P. Margroff, 182 acres 113 perches in Londonderry Twp. \$5100

Upton Traux to R. B. Larence, 3 tracts in E. Providence Twp. \$1650

James Frazier to Wilson Houseworth 101 acres 140 perches in Juniata Twp. \$2500

Irvin A. Crawford to A. E. Hunson, 110 acres 30 perches in Napier Twp. \$2800

Elisha J. Smith to Denton Smith, 33 acres 35 perches in Monroe Twp. \$1800

Silas Ritchey to Jesse F. Ritchey, tract in Hopewell Township \$600

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE

Thanksgiving day in Bedford will be observed by holding a union service in the Methodist Church at 10 A. M. The address will be given by Rev. W. H. Bruce Carnly, D. D., of the Lutheran church. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend. The Ministerial Association of Bedford.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

John Collins and Sophia Janiac both of Six Mile Run, Pa.

Sherman Detwiler and Wealthy Harvey both of Saxton, Pa.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY QUICKLY AT WORK; FRENCH LAY PLAN TO BAR GERMANY

Paul Hymans of Belgium Chosen President — America's Absence Deeply Felt — Cheers for Expressed Hope That She Will Soon Join the 41 Nations.

REFER APPLICATIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSION.

N. Y. World.

Geneva. — The first World Parliament in history came into being in this city today. And when the inaugural sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations had ended, not even the most cynical scoffer would have dared to deny that this edifice of international collaboration so laboriously constructed by the Peace Conference at Versailles was not only alive but very much on the job.

Forty-one nations embracing among them all the great states of the earth save only America, Russia and enemy powers of Central Europe, were represented on the floor of the Salle de la Reformation at the opening of the session this morning. From the outset the delegates showed keen interest and paid close attention.

Such routine matters as the confirmation of credentials and the election of a presiding officer brief though they were, had a snap and go to them that foreshadowed some pretty lively oratorical battles.

Entry of ex-Foes

At the afternoon session occurred the first skirmish in a debate on the question of admitting enemy states to the League. Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, who has long advocated granting membership to Germany and her allies, argued for the addition to the agenda of the applications for membership from Austria, Albania and Bulgaria.

The French delegates immediately objected to the motion, which, however, was supported by the British, Australian and Italian delegates. Eventually ex-Premier Rene Viviani of France moved an amendment empowering the Assembly to appoint a commission which will examine every application for membership before submitting it for consideration to the Assembly as a whole.

Feel America's Absence

While there was no evidence that it would vitally impair progress of the League, America's absence weighed heavily upon an assembly of all of whose members to a greater or lesser degree must rely for their future welfare upon the good will of the United States. When to his expression of gratitude to President Wilson for having convened the Assembly Mr. Motta, President of the Swiss Federation added the hope that the United States would before long "take its original place in the League", a phrase as sincere as it was spontaneous burst from the entire body of delegates. Motta's eulogy of the "glorious democracy" which, "influenced by the highest ideals, cannot and surely does not intend forever to turn its face against the appeal made to it by nations that intend to co-operate for the peace and prosperity of humanity," also aroused general acclamation.

The Swiss President welcomed the Assembly at Geneva immediately after former Foreign Minister Paul Hymans of Belgium had called the gathering to order.

In his address President Hymans, who was elected Permanent President by an overwhelming majority, refrained from direct mention of America, but referred to the severe criticism that has come "precisely from that quarter from which we hoped and continue to hope for fruitful collaboration."

A Calvinistic Atmosphere.

This first sitting of the International Parliament was staged in an atmosphere of austerity worthy of the stern simplicity with which Geneva loves to associate the memory of her most illustrious son, Calvin himself could not but have approved the drab aspect of the Salle de la Reformation—its very name a tribute to his glorious achievement when the envoys of the world's peoples gathered there.

The hall as strangely reminiscent of a Congregational house of worship in America. It is barely large enough to accommodate the delegates and their advisers, who were seated in long rows across the floor at plain brown desks. The President and the Secretariat officials occupied a platform at one end, which is the speakers' rostrum, an unadorned black table, more than 500 spectators, including the Diplomatic Corps and the press, were accommodated in the galleries. The only touch of color—since even the few women present were dressed in dark hues—was provided by a half dozen Swiss guards in their uniform of scarlet and gold.

Message to Wilson

At the suggestion of William Barnes, the British delegate, it was unanimously resolved to send a message of gratitude to President Wilson. Some excitement was aroused by what appeared to be a statement by the Canadian delegation disassociating itself from this resolution, but it was finally made clear that one of the Canadian delegates named Dougherty has dissented, not from that proposal but from a previous one resolution to lay a wreath on the tomb of Rousseau.

Despite the amount of time consumed in translating the official speeches into either French or English, the assembly got a good deal done before 6.15 evening, when it adjourned till 10.30 to-morrow morning.

Besides electing a President, verifying credentials and adopting temporary rules of procedure, the principle was adopted of appointing a mixed commission to deal with general organization, technical organization, rules of the international courts of justice, secretariat and finances, new members and the mandate question.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO LOSE 2,000 MORE MEN

The Pennsylvania Railroad will lay off 2,000 more men, 1,000 of them on the Philadelphia Division, within the next five days, according to announcement today by the company. The Philadelphia Division extends from outside this city to Harrisburg.

Fifteen hundred of the employees will be laid off in the Central Pennsylvania Division, which comprises Williamsport, Sunbury, Elmira and the Schuylkill Division. At Williamsport, where it is announced 505 will go, the majority will be car shop employees.

Since the end of October there has been a total net reduction of over 10,000 employees of the Pennsylvania system, most of them east of Pittsburgh.

The reductions have been general throughout all departments including trainmen, shopmen, clerks and freight agents.

In accordance with the policy of the Pennsylvania to reduce running expenses to as near a pre-war basis as possible, and to operate on a bed-rock efficiency system, there also will be a reduction in the ranks of the employees of the Philadelphia terminal division, in this city, in the near future. The extent of this cut has not been announced.

Patrons of the Schools — NOTICE

On Wednesday afternoon beginning at 1:40 the Bedford school children will celebrate the tercentary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in formal exercises in the Assembly Hall. This will be the first general entertainment that is being given by the schools collectively. Reserve Wednesday afternoon to visit the schools.

Immediately after the entertainment the Principal wants to meet all the patrons of pupils in the first, second third and fourth grades. Parents of children who will enter school next year ought to be present at this meeting. The object is to discuss with the parents some of the problems of pupils of these grades. This will be the first of a series of meetings the administration hopes to call during the year. Do not forget: it is your duty to be present on Wednesday afternoon.

C. E. Shappell.

Correspondents will kindly send in their manuscript earlier by one day next week because of THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mail Train Robbed of Large Sum

Mail Porter Arrested

Council Bluffs, Iowa—Loss in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy mail car robbery here last Saturday night will total at least \$3,500,000 according to a story published today by the Council Bluffs' Evening Nonpareil. This, according to the newspaper, became known today when additional postoffice officials came to assist local investigators in a check of the insurance on the stolen mail pouches was made.

One sack, which was found ripped open, contained \$800,000 in government bond, the investigators said. The bonds were enroute from San Francisco to Washington, D. C. and it was believed that a larger amount than that had been contained in the bag.

Officers made a thorough search, but no more sacks were recovered. Merle Phillips, twenty years old, mail sorter on the train, sticks to his story that he merely stood watch on the locomotive while two others did the actual robbing, but officers assert they are convinced that he is withholding valuable information.

THREE "FREE NATIONS."

The forty-two nations whose representatives convened Monday at Geneva for the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations have given Warren C. Harding is right, committed the following forms of state suicide:

1. They have surrendered their sovereignty.

2. They have abandoned their nationality.

3. They have destroyed their Constitutions.

4. They have given themselves over to a supergovernment which can order them into war at the whim of an alien Council.

That is what Mr. Harding, during the campaign, insisted would happen to the United States if the covenant of the League of Nations were ratified by the Senate. That is what Senator Johnson and all the Battalion of Death Senators said would happen. Yet in the teeth of all this Republican wisdom, forty-two nations that are members of the League have gone about their way. The Assembly of the League has been organized. A President has been elected. And these nations are preparing to cry out the provisions of a covenant "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security."

The United States was not represented at this historic meeting, because it is not a member of the League. Neither was Germany, nor Austria nor Hungary nor Mexico nor Austria, nor Hungary, nor Bulgaria represented. These, presumably, are the "free nations" that Mr. Harding talks about. They have not bartered away their independence. They are not in the clutches of an "alien Council."

Yet in spite of these incalculable advantages, Germany is desirous of joining the League and is kept out only by the determination of the French Government that Germany must not be admitted until the question of reparations is settled. Bulgaria and Austria have applied for membership. Hungary has finally signed the treaty of peace and is ready to join. Mexico would gladly become a member.

Thus the number of the really free nations, the nations that are engaged in defending their sacred sovereignty and their constitutional integrity at all costs, is reduced to three—the United States, Russia and Turkey. Turkey does not count for much, and so the untiered champions of undiluted nationalism are Mr. Harding, Mr. Lenine and Mr. Trotsky, with their various Hiram Johnsons and Henry Cabot Lodges and William Randolph Hearsts.

That is the society of nations that the American people voted themselves into Nov. 2. That is the company they will keep indefinitely if the Harding campaign promises are redeemed. That is the association of nations to which Republican policy is directed. It is the distinction of the United States today that is the only civilized nation that is unrepresented at Geneva by reason of its own voluntary action. If this country can be proud of that record it can be proud of anything.—N. Y. World.

MARYLAND THEATRE "WAY DOWN EAST"

D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East" with Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, Lowell Sherman, Burr McIntosh and other prominent players enters upon its engagements of 4 days, November 24 to 27 in the Maryland Theatre. Cumberland where it seems destined to exceed the record of any of Mr. Griffith's former productions. There are many factors which enter into the success of this latest of the Griffith super-pictures, but none more potent than the wholesome love story of Anna Moore and David Bartlett. While the ice scenes near the end add materially to the thrills of the picture, the New England love tale is unquestionably its chief charm. There is a matinee every day at 2:15 and an evening showing at 8:15. A special music program is an enjoyable feature.

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New County Commissioners

THE WATCHER

By GERTRUDE CUSHING.

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At ten o'clock Vivian Wygate, counting on her fingers when the striking of the great clock across the street first recalled her to a sense of bodily fatigue, found that she had stood at the window without moving for three hours; and perhaps, she thought, the morning sun peeping between the parted draperies would find her there, waiting dry-eyed and miserable as she waited now, for the sight of a little form—for the sound of little feet.

The door opened again. Vivian, whose self-absorption had been momentarily broken by the tolling of the hours, turned fearfully.

"Any news, Felice?"

"No, madame."

"Has Mr. Wygate telephoned again?"

"Only to make ze enquiry, madam."

"Don't come to me again unless there is news. Then come at once—no matter what it is. I want to be quite alone now."

"Out, madame."

And still Felice lingered, loath to leave the pitiful figure.

"Please leave me, Felice."

The girl closed the door and Vivian turned her tearless eyes again to the wet night and her gloomy watch.

How many thousands of women, she wondered, mothers, wives, sweethearts, all over the broad earth were waiting, watching, praying for someone to come, just as she waited? A great gush of sympathy went out from her to them all, and for a minute a warm thrill within her seemed to assuage something of her pain. Perhaps it was a message from those others, that had been sent adrift for any aching heart to harbor.

Was it only this morning, she thought wearily, that she had left the house care-free, young and happy? She felt like an old woman now.

She had shopped all the morning, lunched gaily with some friends at a downtown hotel and come back at three o'clock to be met at the door by Felice—and in a flash everything was changed. The terror in the girl's wide eyes, the tightly gripped hands, had seemed to pierce her heart, to tear it, and even now she marveled how she had stood so steady and so stonily calm. Why had she not fainted or fallen? Instead, she had asked in a stern voice that might have come from a woman of ice:

"What is it? My husband? Jack?"

"Jacque, madame—"

"Not killed?"

"No, madame; he is gone. He is not come back since eleven o'clock. He went out to play—"

"And you left him?"

She remembered how the ice inside of her seemed suddenly to melt and instead she was filled with a consuming fire, and that her words had darted out at the girl as though she would have scorched her with them.

Felice had burst into incoherent sobs. "For a little minute, madame—I was cold—I went for a coat—only zat, madame—cook knows—zey all know zat is true."

Vivian drew her hand across her forehead. What had happened after that? Oh, yes, she remembered. She telephoned to Barnard, and to the police stations, and the newspapers, and then she had got herself somehow into the limousine with the weeping Felice and had ridden up one street and down another till dusk.

Then Barnard had come home and he had taken her in his arms and he had been very tender and sympathetic and hopeful and he had coaxed her to eat, which she could not do, and then he had gone to the club.

Oh, yes, she had wanted him to go, she had even asked him to. She couldn't bear his endless speculations and the incessant movement. She wanted just this dull quiet and the speechless watching. It seemed the only thing her taut nerves could hold against.

Men were like that, she thought. They must ever question and protest, and seek relief in bodily exertion, while women endured. But could she endure? If this waiting and watching never ended—or if it ended in—

A soft, swift footfall behind her—Felice's voice broken, but glad. "Madame, il est venu—ze back way—"

Vivian staggered and pressed her hand to her side.

Strange, that she who had stood straight and strong as a young pine against the shock of fear, should now bend like a broken willow before this rush of good things!

Then a light shaft of anger filtered through her, lifting her head in proud protest:

"Why did he not come to me—now—at once?" she demanded. "How could he wait?" was her unspoken thought.

"He eats, madame. Il a grand-faim, ze poor boy."

"Hurry, Felice! Go ahead of me! Take me to him!"

Reckless of narrow, ill-lighted back stairs and the high slender heels on her dainty shoes, Vivian sped on through passages she knew but little, to the kitchen and heedless of her astonished servants, with a smothered cry of "Jack!" flung herself onto her knees before the stove.

Another second and 26 inches of Pomeranian poodle was crushed to her straining bosom.

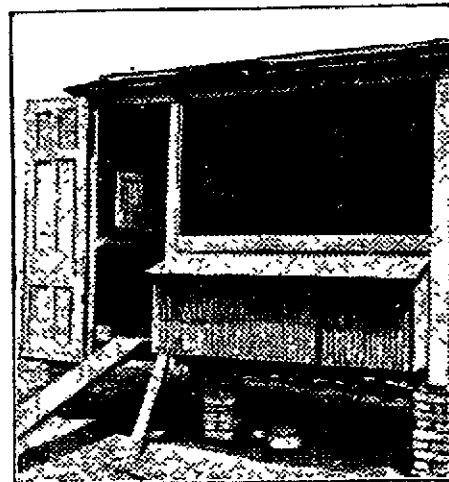
POULTRY

BEST HOUSES FOR CHICKENS

Several Plans and Arrangements Between Two Extremes Which May Suit Conditions.

In the manner of housing fowls there are two systems widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into one another. There are several plans and arrangements between these two extremes which may be built to suit varying conditions.

The advantages of the colony plan, according to poultry specialists in the



Colony Houses Allow Flocks Free Range.

United States department of agriculture, are, first, small flocks on free range; second, no expense for fencing; third, there is less need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness and providing regular supplies of animal and vegetable feed during summer months. This plan, however, has the following disadvantages: First, extra cost of labor in caring for fowls in stormy weather, when it will often be difficult to get around to feed and care for the fowls regularly; second, houses built on the colony plan, if built as well, cost more than a continuous house of the same capacity, for partitions, which may be constructed largely of wire netting, are much cheaper than two end walls; third, the colony plan allows only about 100 birds to the acre, while the continuous-house system, with suitable yards, allows 450 to 500 birds to the acre.

ROOSTS FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Difficult to Keep Youngsters Clean if They Are Permitted to Remain on Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks of age. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—three to four inches—are used there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or two old hens or older chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights, until they have learned to go there of their own accord, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

TEST OUT BROODING SYSTEM

Greatest Loss Is Due to Chilling Received While Being Transferred From Incubator.

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chicken in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or cold weather.

CULL OUT ALL LOAFER HENS

Reason Why So Many Flocks Are Unprofitable Is Because of Presence of Nonlayers.

Lack of proper culling thus far has proved to be, in the majority of cases, the principal reason why a poultry flock is not profitable. Forty per cent of the hens in the average farm flock today are nonproductive and should be sold or eaten. It costs about \$2 a year, taking the country over, to feed each hen. If she does not produce more than that amount of eggs she is unprofitable.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

OF MARY GRAHAM BONNER

LAMMERGEYER.

"There is a bird," said Daddy, "called the Lammergeyer."

"What?" said Nick and Nancy in the same breath and at exactly the same time.

"It's an awful name," said Daddy, "and I think we will not use his real name all the time but we will call him Bearded Vulture which is another name for him."

"He is gray and white and very big and clumsy looking. He has a little beard and so he got his second name. He comes from central Europe and from Asia and is one of the wildest and most furious of all the birds of prey of Europe."

"He feeds often on young lambs which he knocks off the edges of precipices. He has even been known to attack human beings in the same way so you see he is a very horrible and cruel creature but he is never found in this country except in the zoos."

"Beside him in the zoo was a North American Turkey Vulture who had come from southern Canada and his relatives come also from the northern parts of Mexico. He was standing with outspread wings. He was gray in color and was talking with the Bearded Vulture. The North American Turkey Vulture is protected and liked because he does much good work for human beings, clearing up and taking away all thrown off rubbish. He is quite a tidy fellow."

"On the other side of the Bearded Vulture was a Hooded Vulture, his brown head held quite high in the air. He had come to the zoo from southern



"You Should Be Ashamed."

Europe and he also had relatives who had lived in China and in the northeastern part of Africa.

"He had always lived in a great big nest which had been in a tree and he had eaten almost anything at all and hadn't been in the least dainty in his habits. These three vultures were all talking together."

"I'm not so nice as the North American Turkey Vulture," said the Hooded Vulture, "but I wouldn't be as mean as you are for anything."

"You don't have to be," said the Bearded Vulture. "You're only a Hooded Vulture and I'm a Bearded Vulture. My very name is finer. It makes me sound bigger and stronger and more manly. It is a wonderful name. And there is truth about it too. I have a beard, a lovely little beard."

"Now look here," said the North American Turkey Vulture, "you needn't talk about your beard making you manly and all such nonsense."

"Beards may be manly but there is nothing manly about you and after all it isn't whether a creature has a beard or hasn't a beard that makes it manly. It is what the creature does itself."

"It's not manly to take advantage of creatures, to be cruel and to get your prey at your mercy and then take advantage of it. You've been known to be cruel not only to sheep but to men."

"Ah ha, so I have," said the Bearded Vulture.

"And you shouldn't be proud of it," said the North American Turkey Vulture. "You should be ashamed of it. No one admires you for it, no one at all."

"I'm too cruel," said the Bearded Vulture, "to care about being admired. Gracious, I'm not kind and human enough to enjoy such human things."

"Then," said the Hooded Vulture, "it is a good thing you are in the zoo, where you can't be cruel."

"I can look in an ugly mean way at people and give them the shivers," said the Bearded Vulture.

"But you can't do anything," said the Hooded Vulture.

"That's too bad I know," said the Bearded Vulture, "but as I sit here I think of the cruel deeds I've done and which my family have done for years and years and I take a fiendish, horrible delight in such things."

"Yes," said the Hooded Vulture, "anyone could tell it was taking a fiendish and horrible delight, for your face never looks happy."

"Creatures can't be happy and cruel, I agree with you about that," said the Bearded Vulture, "and so I am cruel and not happy. I don't even understand the word, I don't."

Flannel Like a Tramp.

Why is a tramp like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.

Best Hotel Servants.

What kind of servants are best for hotels? The un-experienced.

CONGRESSMAN IS UNIQUE IN THIS

ONLY EMPLOYEE WHO DOESN'T GET MORE PAY THAN BEFORE THE WORLD WAR BEGAN.

HIS SALARY STILL IS \$7,500

Increase May Be Asked at Next Session, Since Living in Washington Is Costly and Members Have Many Other Expenses.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Members of congress are about the only employees that are not being paid more today than they were before the world went to war in 1914. The pay is \$7,500 a year. Many of them say that since the cost of living went up they cannot make both ends meet; but there is no shortage of candidates for either the senate or the house this year, it is noted.

Nevertheless an effort to obtain an increase in pay for congressmen would not come as an entire surprise in the next session of congress. In the first place, the national campaign will be behind the members, and they will not have to think of the political effect of such a move. The present salary of a member seems quite sizeable until the member is forced to make up his budget of expenditures. Washington is not a cheap place in which to live. The cost of food, or lodging and of clothing in the national capital is as high as other cities in this section of the country—higher than in some. The fact that a man is known to be a senator or representative frequently lays him open to excessive charges. His bills are expected to be paid promptly.

Must Entertain Constituents. Another argument put forth by those members who would increase the pay is this:

A member of congress must make some outlay in the matter of entertaining his constituents when they come to Washington. If he happens to come from a nearby state he probably will have a lot of entertaining of one kind or another to do. In addition to this, he is practically compelled to put some money into his campaign for renomination and re-election—if he desires to continue in congress.

A member of the house, it is argued, has to stand for renomination and re-election once every two years. It may be that he will have to put up \$1,000 or even \$3,000 in one way or another to keep himself in the limelight in his district. The senators are better off in one way than the members of the house; they have to stand for re-election only once every six years. But, on the other hand, a senator has to cover a whole state in his campaign for re-election, while the member of the house must cover only his congressional district. So there is not much advantage one way or another.

But the senators and representatives realize that congress should set an example of economy, and the public undoubtedly feels the same way about it. At present the United States is paying annually in salaries \$3,782,500 to its 435 members of the house and 96 members of the senate. It also has to pay several delegates and commissioners from the various possessions of the United States at the rate of \$7,500 a year. This does not include the mileage bill, which runs into several hundred thousands of dollars.

Salary List Seldom Revised.

Only a few revisions of the pay of senators and representatives have been made since the government was established. In 1789 congress passed a law fixing the compensation of members of the senate and of the house at \$6 a day—and that only for the days upon which the members attended the sessions of congress. This law provided that the members of congress shall be allowed \$6 for every 20 miles of travel by the usual road from his home to the capital and a like amount when he left the capital at the close of the session to return to his home. A member was paid even if absent from his desk in the capital, if he were detained by illness.

In 1818 the compensation of the members was increased to \$8 a day of actual attendance. It was in 1856 that congress first adopted an annual rate. The law of that year authorized the payment of \$6,000 for each congress, or \$3,000 a year.

The annual salary of the members was advanced to \$5,000 a year in 1866, with a mileage of 20 cents a mile to and from his home.

In that year the salary of the speaker of the house was for the first time advanced beyond that of the other members. It was fixed at \$8,000.

On March 3, 1873, congress put through the so-called "salary grab act," increasing the members' salaries to \$7,500 a year. The passage of this bill caused an uproar throughout the country and in the following year it was repealed and the salaries became again \$5,000 a year. They remained at that figure until 1907, when they were increased to \$7,500, the present figure, and the salaries of the speaker and the vice president were made \$12,000 each.

In the vocational and occupational schools of the United States army, there are 107 courses, ranging from agronomy to zoology.



"Tell your mother

KEMP'S BALSAM

will stop that cough, Bill. My mother gives it to me when I get a cough, and you don't hear me coughing all the time."

And Johnnie is right, too.

Get a bottle now from your druggist.

LE ROY, N. Y.

Too Much Appetite may be as dangerous as too little

When the skin is sallow or yellow, the eyes dull, the head aches or sleep broken and unrefreshing, the back aches, or there is a pain under the right shoulder blade—it is an indication that the body is being poisoned by poorly digested and imperfectly eliminated food-waste. It is a wise thing to take

Beecham's Pills

to relieve these symptoms by helping to remove the causes

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.



WRIGLEY'S



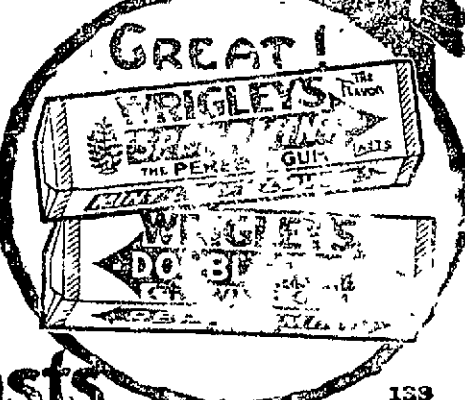
O, say—this is good!

As luscious as It is long-lasting.

Crowded full of flavor—refreshing, thirst-quenching, and good for teeth, appetite, digestion.

SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT

The Flavor Lasts



J. ROY CESSNA
He's The Insurance Man
Bedford, Pa.

DR. FAHRNEY
DIAGNOSTICIAN

What is your weakness? Any kind of Chronic Disease or Deformity. I study these special cases and can tell what the trouble is. It is my aim to diagnose difficult cases and tell you what to do, and how to do it. Send me your name and address, and I shall do

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

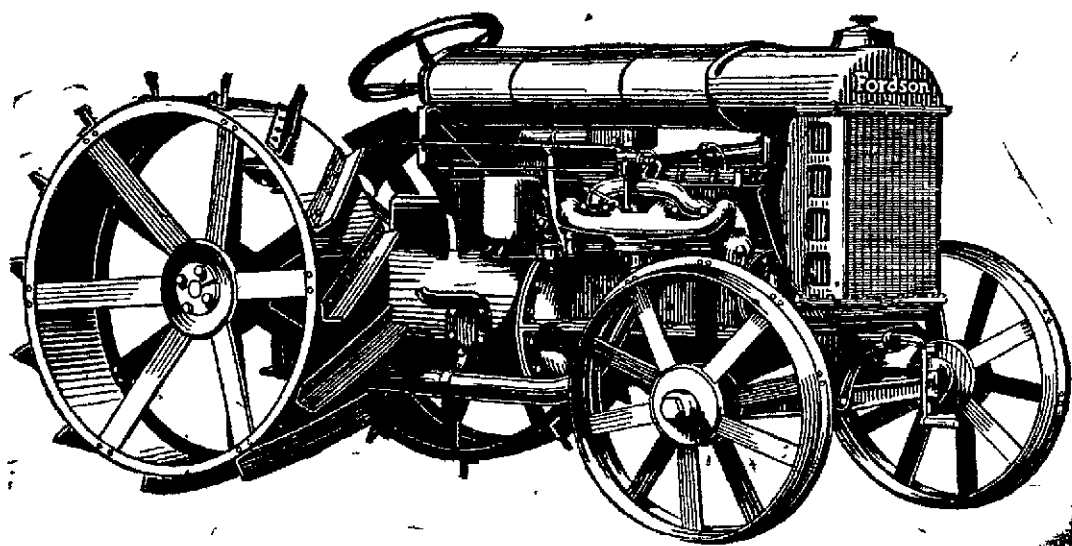
Fordson

The Fordson cuts the cost of preparing land almost to half of what it cost with horses. But even more important is the fact that the Fordson saves from thirty to fifty per cent of the farmer's time. And time saved — getting fields in shape to plant in the proper season; getting things done when they should be done — means money to the farmer. BESIDES IT HELPS GREATLY IN SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

As ever, the machine way is proving more efficient, faster, easier than the old hard way. In the factory, the machine increases production, saves labor — produces more at less cost. And that is what the Fordson does on the farm. The Fordson way is the machine way of farming. BESIDES IT HELPS THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The Fordson's first cost is low; and the after or operating cost is low. It is a compact, easily handled tractor, backed by the greatest tractor service organization in the world.

We are Fordson dealers. Not only do we sell Fordson tractors, but we carry a stock of Fordson parts and employ Fordson mechanics to help the farmers get the best results from the Fordson. Let us demonstrate the Fordson on your own farm.



KING MOTOR CO.

Check That Cold Right Away

Dr. King's New Discovery soon breaks a cold and checks a cough

A SUDDEN chill—sneezes—stuffy feeling in the head—and you have the beginning of a hard cold. Get right after it, just as soon as the sniffles start, with Dr. King's New Discovery. For fifty years a standard remedy for colds, coughs and grippe.

You will soon notice a change for the better. Has a convincing, healing taste that the kiddies like. Good for croupy coughs. All druggists, 60c and \$1.20 a bottle.

For colds and coughs
Dr. King's New Discovery

Put "Pep" in Your Work

Many a man has been a failure in business, many a woman in her home, because constipation has clogged the whole system, storing up poisons that enervate and depress. Dr. King's Pills act mildly and make bowels act naturally. Same old price, 25 cents.

Prompt! Won't Grip
Dr. King's Pills

FOR SALE

One traction engine 12 horse power. Truck engine in good condition. Ready to run. Also one Huber Threshing Machine '24 inch separator and 100 boat drive belt. Will sell cheap for quick buyer. Reason for selling, too small for threshing route.

C. C. Imler,
New Enterprise Rt. 1
Oct. 22 tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF John H. Baker, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Mary A. Baker,
Administrator.
Salemville, Pa.
Simon H. Sell,
Attorney.
Oct. 29 Dec. 3

The KITCHEN CABINET

The secret of life—it is giving. To minister and to serve; Love's labor binds the man to the angel, And ruin befalls if we swerve. —Lucy Larcom.

Of sweets we have garnered from life's golden cup Shall not weary ones taste and little ones say? Why hoard up life's nectar our own cups to fill, If one other heart we might comfort or thrill?

SOME GOOD SALADS.

A salad is always a welcome dish, and if well prepared and garnished is a joy to the eye, as well as the palate.

Tomato and Pine-apple Salad. Take one dozen tomatoes, two cupfuls of pineapple cut in cubes, one cupful of English walnut meats, three teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well and cover with the following dressing: Two teaspoonfuls of salt, one saltspoonful of pepper, one-quarter of a cupful of vinegar, or lemon juice, and one cupful of olive oil. Beat with an egg beater until smooth and thick.

Lamb Salad. An excellent salad for a hot day is this: Line a salad bowl with the heart leaves of lettuce, arrange dainty pieces of cold roast lamb, a few capers and cooked peas; salt, pepper and cover with a good-bolled dressing.

Luncheon Salad. Take equal quantities of chopped hard-cooked eggs and diced celery, mix with a good highly seasoned salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

Anchovy Salad. Wash, skin and cut in two, lengthwise, six anchovies. Cut into neat pieces two boiled potatoes; chop fine one pickled beet and one sour cucumber pickle. Put into a salad bowl one head of lettuce; add the potato and a dash of cayenne, then the anchovies, the chopped pickle and spread over all three tablespoonfuls of boiled dressing. Garnish with a mound of chopped pickled beet placed in the center.

Shrimp Salad. When canned shrimps are used, wash thoroughly and dry on a cloth. Add to the shrimps tomatoes, hard-cooked eggs and serve on a bed of water cress, with any desired dressing.

Tripe, boiled, cut into strips and served with potato, endive, celery and a few chopped capers, makes a most appetizing salad.

Oh, That's Different!
Mrs. Dibbs—Every time I raise my hand my husband gives me an awful beating.
Mrs. Dabbs—Heavens! Why don't you call the police?
Mrs. Dibbs—What do they know about bridge?—Buffalo Express.

FOR SALE AT LYSINGER'S
Mill pure corn chop \$2.60 per hundred.
Oct. 29 tf.

FOR SALE
Large Fern. Call at 609 S. Juliana St., Bedford, Pa.
Nov. 12—19

ARMY HOSPITALS DO GREAT WORK

IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS NEARLY 60,000 SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

FEW PATIENTS NOW REMAIN

Only Eight Hospitals Now Operating and They Are Not Full—War Department's System of Rehabilitation Has Been Satisfactory.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Eighteen months ago there were 66,640 soldier patients undergoing treatment in the army general hospitals in the United States, and of this number 28,500 or 43 per cent were receiving the benefits of reconstruction treatment. By last December this number had fallen to 17,950, of whom 11,875 or 66 per cent were undergoing reconstruction. On July 1 of this year 6,751 remained in the hospitals, and of this number 4,808 or 71 per cent were undergoing reconstruction. September 15, when the latest reports were made from the hospitals, only 3,029 enlisted men and 457 officers remained under treatment in the army general hospitals.

Of the enlisted men, only 1,118, and of the officers only 160 were overseas patients. The percentage of those in hospitals who are receiving reconstruction treatment is steadily increasing, while the number of war patients is constantly decreasing. Only the other day the secretary of war announced that the army has now nearly completed its task of treating the sick and wounded of the world war. That the system adopted and followed by the war department for the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers has been productive of highly satisfactory results is evidenced by the volume of letters received at the department expressing the appreciation of patients, parents and relatives.

Most of the Patients Cured.

"What has become of all of those thousands of shell-torn, shell-shocked, and shell-racked patients that looked to Uncle Sam to restore them to a useful status?" asked the secretary of war the other day, in discussing the work done for the disabled soldiers. Answering his own question, the secretary said: "A few have made the supreme sacrifice and have gone to the field of battle or in the hospitals of France. The vast majority, however, have been discharged either as cured or as having reached the maximum improvement expected in their individual cases. Why do we see so few on the streets with crutches at the present time? It is because the former service man with a missing leg has been supplied by the government with the finest type of artificial limb, which permits him to walk about unnoticed with men of normal extremities."

The chain of army hospitals established in this country during the world war has gradually dwindled until only eight remain. These are at Bot Springs, Ark.; Denver, Colo.; Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Cal.; Staten Island, N. Y.; Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; and Oteen, N. C. None of these hospitals is now operating at capacity. All that has been said here refers to the government's care for soldiers still on its payroll. Of the vast force of 4,000,000 soldiers demobilized since November, 1918, many still require hospital treatment, and many others, the government assumes, will at some future time require treatment for conditions resulting from their military service. The care of these discharged soldiers does not devolve on the war department, but under congressional legislation is placed in the hands of the bureau of war-risk insurance, which is a branch of the treasury department.

New Features in Hospitals. As the great military hospitals developed there came a number of innovations which were hitherto unknown in the hospital world. The war department, Secretary Baker pointed out, found it necessary to make arrangements to entertain the families and friends of soldiers returning wounded from France, and who would, on account of their physical infirmities, be unable to visit their homes. With this end in view, there was established in connection with every hospital rooms at a hostess house, where parents and other members of the family could be accommodated at a nominal charge. This plan worked out admirably.

At some of the hospitals another novelty appeared in the form of a day nursery. Relatives sometimes came to those institutions accompanied by infants and children, and since it was manifestly undesirable to have children of tender age remain in wards with the sick for indefinite periods, nurseries were established.

Entertainment for the hospital patients was regularly provided. At present moving picture shows, amateur and professional performances, boxing bouts and other amusements are provided in the eight army hospitals still in operation.

PATTY'S TALENT

By IRENE CHRISTIE.

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A very tired, hot and dusty-looking traveler toiled up the seemingly never-ending hill, across a little flower-bordered lawn and knocked timidly at the open door of a small white cottage. The knock was answered by a click of heels, a swirl of skirts and a delighted, incredulous exclamation.

"Why, Patricia Moore!"

"Hello, Agnes, dear. I've come at last, but you do find the most out-of-the-way places. Coming up that hill takes away all the pleasure of going down, doesn't it?"

"We like it. But never mind the hill; come and have a cup of tea and tell me where you have been and what you are doing."

Patty followed her friend into the sunny little living room and sank gratefully into a deep arm chair. "Please take my hat and hang it where I can't find it, otherwise I shall probably not be here in the morning. Dad says he never saw such a moving van as I am. I've left school, Agnes." She watched for the effect of her announcement, but Agnes only nodded.

"So Jack told me," she said. "Oh, Jack's been talking. H-m-m! I guess he's been looking to dad for sympathy and dad told him what I've done."

"Well, never mind; Wallace will be so pleased to see you."

"I don't particularly care whether he is pleased or not, but I would like a cup of tea. Frankly, though, Agnes, your husband is the only real human man I ever met. That's why I've come."

"Why, Patty—"

"Yes, I think you and he might make good characters for another story."

"Another one!" Mrs. Miller laughed. "I might have known. So you are still at it?"

"Perseverance is my motto."

"But it doesn't get you anywhere. You have no talent for writing, Patty. You never had. There are so many other things you might be able to do if you would only try."

"Marry Jack, I suppose?" suggested Patty, dryly.

"That might be one of the things. You haven't had one story accepted yet."

"Yes, I have—one," said Patty, meekly, and then laughed quite suddenly. "It was about Jack—that is, I made him the hero and he didn't appreciate it. That's what we quarreled about."

So, Mrs. Miller, with a swift glance at Patty's averted face, subdued her curiosity, but long after Patty had gone to change her dress and rest a little, she sat with hands folded above a cup of tea, thinking hard, and some time later a telephone conversation buzzed over the wires.

"Jack there?"

"Jack's speaking."

"This is Agnes, and Patty has just come."

"Patty—No!"

"Couldn't you come down, Jack?"

"Has she sent for me?"

"Mercy, no!"

"Then I don't see how I can."

"Don't be foolish, Jack. You know Patty will never make the first move, and really she is dreadfully cut up about something. Anyway it is up to you now, Jack. Good-by."

And when Patty came back Agnes was still endeavoring to drink cold tea that was too sweet.

Bright and early next morning, Patty, with all her traps, as Agnes's husband called them, set out down the road to the camp. She found it, half hidden among tall trees, the door open, the room much disarranged, and a suspicious looking pile of ashes on the hearth.

"Some one certainly has been here," she thought as she spread her writing material on the rickety table and began to write.

"After all, I guess Agnes is right," she thought sadly. "I simply can't make head nor tail of this plot. In fact, there doesn't seem to be any plot. It was easy enough to make a hero of Jack—but he's not here any more, so—" Slowly she tore the closely written pages into tiny shreds, watching them slip through her fingers with a half smile on her lips. And suddenly a shadow darkened the doorway. She did not move; only her eyes betrayed the whirl of emotion which set her heart pounding.

"Patty?"

From a great distance Patty called back her voice and managed to speak. "I'm sorry if I am intruding, I didn't know you were here," she said very low, beginning to gather up the pencil and bits of paper.

"I came last night, just for old time's sake. Do you remember a year ago today?"

"Oh, yes."

"Are you still writing?"

"I have been."

"Patty, have you nothing else to say?"

"Yes, I have so much to say that there can't possibly be words enough to express what I mean. Ten minutes ago, Jack, I was writing. Now I think that I am going out of business." She held out her two hands, filled with the torn paper, and her eyes smiled gravely into his.

"Don't you mean that you are going into partnership with me?" asked Jack.

"Well, perhaps," said Patty.

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

BEST FOR HOME SHINES
SAVE THE LEATHER
THE BIG VALUE PACKAGES

PASTES AND LIQUIDS For Black, Tan, Ox Blood, Dark Brown and White Shoes
THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS LTD. BUFFALO, N. Y.

GET EGGS NOW!

THERE is only one reliable way to secure eggs from your hens now and all the time, and that is to feed them. A hen cannot lay a single egg more than the nourishment she receives will permit. Therefore, to get eggs now, give your hens Blatchford's Egg Mash, which is composed to the last ounce of wholesome, egg-making materials.

Blatchford's

"Fill-the-Basket" EGG MASH

Contains a greater VARIETY of ingredients than any other mash on the market

When hens are fed Blatchford's Egg Mash they receive in proper form all the materials they require from which to manufacture eggs. It includes meat scrap, fish scrap, onk albumen, bio d. alfalfa, and over twenty other ingredients. It makes hens lay. You will receive more eggs from it than from any other laying mash on the market. It is the price the best and best value for you to buy. Use it and get eggs—now!

Sold in 100- and in 25-pound bags.

Your feed dealer handles it—
Get a bag TODAY!

TRADE MARK

OH, DEAR! MY BACK!

Merciful Heavens, how my back hurts in the morning!" It's all due to an over-abundance of that poison called uric acid. The kidneys are not able to get rid of it. Such conditions you can readily overcome, and prolong life by taking

"Anuric" (anti-uric-acid). This can be obtained at almost any drug store, in tablet form. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from back-ache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism or gout; or sleep is disturbed two or three times a night, get Dr. Pierce's Anuric, it will put new life into your kidneys and your entire system. Send Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., ten cents for trial package.

PENFIELD, PA.—"Just a few lines to let others know what benefit I received from Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. I had an excess of uric acid during expectancy. I got very bad, could scarcely get around, but before I had taken one bottle of the 'Anuric Tablets' I was again able to get around, and I got along fine. I gladly recommend these tablets for I think they saved my life. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."—MRS. S. E. RHODES, Box 77.

PUBLIC SALE

William Bowser of near Fishers-town station in East St. Clair township, will offer for sale on Saturday, November 20th 1920, at one o'clock sharp the following personal property:

Bay horse, sorrel mare, 2 cows, heifer, sheep, McCormick binder, grain drill, wagons, sleigh, plows, cultivator, wind mill, corn fodder, six tons of hay, dirt scoop and many other articles.

Just unloaded a car of UNION GRAIN DAIRY FEED at \$3.60 per hundred.

H. H. Lysinger & Son.

Nov. 12—19

FOR SALE

Large Fern. Call at 609 S. Juliana St., Bedford, Pa.

tf.

It is a wise plan to tell a girl you couldn't live without her when you have been kicked out of your last boarding place and have no place to go.

Do you know that four fifths of the population isn't in school but wishes it was and the other one fifth is and wishes it wasn't? Strange isn't it

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher
D. W. SNYDER
Associate Editor
and
Circulation Manager

Regular subscription price per year 2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year. All communications should be addressed to
Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00 Obituary Poetry 5c per line Memorial poetry 5c per line.

Friday, November 19, 1920

Entered at the Post Office at Bedford Pa. as second class matter.

VIGILANCE NEEDED TO KEEP CHICKEN HOUSE MITE-FREE

Poultry raisers are all too familiar with the common red or gray mite which infests poultry houses. In general those who are making a specialty of poultry raising have comparatively little trouble with mites, or at least they keep them reduced to a point where they are of little importance. On the other hand, farmers and others who raise poultry as an incident to other operations frequently find their chicken houses overrun by mites.

Detecting Presence of Mites
The attack of this blood-sucking mite is of an insidious nature which does not readily draw attention to its presence, and often the poultryman is not aware of an infestation until he is attracted to it by the irritation produced by emits of his own body through coming in contact with the infested coops. The presence of the pest may readily be determined, however, by the detection of small areas on the boards speckled with black and white as though dusted with salt and pepper. This is the excrement of the mites, which are hidden in adjacent cracks or rough places. More careful examination will reveal masses of mites in hiding, together with their eggs and the silvery skins cast by the young.

In moderately infested poultry houses the injury to the fowls is not easily apparent, but the constant blood loss and irritation are shown by decreased egg production and the poor condition of the fowls' flesh. In heavily infested coops it is not unusual for the chickens to become droopy and weak, with pale comb and nests and thus ruin the eggs or, as is often the case, they are found dead on the nest, being killed outright by the attack of thousands of mites. In extreme cases a considerable number of fowls succumb, even though not sitting and all are so weakened as to be very susceptible to various diseases.

Owing to the fact that mites feed during the night and secrete themselves in cracks and crevices during the day, their presence very often is overlooked until a very heavy infestation has developed. In such cases they should be attacked energetically. Although not hard to kill, the greatest obstacle is the difficulty of reaching them in their hiding places. Dust baths will not control them, as, at most, only the few which remain on the chickens during the daytime will be destroyed.

The first step necessary to destroy the mites is to get rid of the hiding places so far as possible. The roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes removed. In heavily infested houses the mites are to be found in all parts of the building, including the roof. Where they are less numerous, the infestations usually are confined to the roosts and nests and the walls immediately adjacent. For small coops a hand atomizer will suffice for applying insecticides as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer, or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles and thoroughly driven into the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when the roosts are being removed.

In tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture during the last two years a considerable number of materials used as sprays have proved effective. One of the so-called wood preservers was found immediately effective, and its killing or repelling power lasts for months. As this material is rather expensive (about \$1 per gallon), and is too heavy to spray well, it is advisable to reduce it with equal parts of kerosene.

Crude petroleum is almost as effective, retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most localities it is very cheap. It will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil.

It has been found that one thorough application of either of these materials will completely eradicate the mites from an infested chicken house, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application a month after the first, and in some cases a third treatment is required. These subsequent applications may be made with a brush using the materials undiluted and covering only the roosts, their supports, the walls adjoining, and the nests if they are infested. This method of application is effective for the first treatment also if the houses are not heavily infested. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material is well dried into the wood.

Using Pure Kerosene
Pure kerosene and kerosene emulsion in double the strength ordinarily applied to plants will destroy all mites hit, but these substances have not body enough to destroy those mites which are in more protected

situations, and several applications at 10-day intervals are needed to destroy all the mites.

Arsenical dip, such as is used to destroy cattle ticks, has been found fairly satisfactory for use against chicken mites. Several applications are required to eradicate the mites from poultry houses.

Republican Prosperity Arrives

The stock market has been engaged in discounting the glorious industrial consequences of the great Republican victory at the polls. Most other markets are similarly engaged. And as one of the consequences of the victory is admitted by the party's candidates and leaders to be the restoration of a high protective tariff the markets are also discounting that result.

Prices of the industrial stocks which are to be especially under the protection of a Republican tariff went down \$3 to \$5 a share, following heavy declines last week. The speculative what market has been discounting the brilliant prospects of Republican prosperity by falling some 20 cents a bushel. Cotton celebrates by going under 19 cents a pound. Iron and steel, catching the spirit of the occasion, are beginning to weaken. Mr. Harding's election was no sooner assured than textile mills in New England began to go on short time or to reduce wages or to do both. One large mill in Connecticut announces a wage reduction of 20 per cent. In what may be called a Republican Prosperity edition the New York Sun makes a spread of news from all around of mills on short time, wages on the down grade and unemployment increasing.

Republican prosperity used to mean the other sort of thing. Markets used to discount the consequences of Republican victory, by going up. But since the highest wages and greatest employment the country ever knew chanced to become identified with a Democratic Administration they no longer constitute any true index or measure of prosperity from the Republican standpoint. They now stand for what used to be called Democratic hard times and as the people evidently voted for something else why shouldn't the markets proceed as of old to discount the verdict at the polls?

URGES SHIPPERS TO USE CARE IN MARKETING FARM PRODUCE

With the present condition of heavy production of almost every farm commodity and high freight rate the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture advises that greater care than ever should be exercised as to the quality of produce shipped by rail to markets, and the method of packing and loading. Where fruit or vegetables are of inferior grade or quality in any respect, the farmer will do well to market near by, within the truck radius, or store for home consumption.

After the stock gets to a distant market the shipper is given protection by the inspector service furnished by the department at about 180 principal receiving points of the United States. This service costs \$2.50 for a half carload or less and \$4 for a full car load. It enables the shipper to learn the exact condition in which his produce reaches the consignee by giving the exact nature of the decay or other defects, and gives him information in regard to the best method of marketing each particular lot of produce.

HOW MUCH MEAT AND EGGS SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHILD.

In some families children do not get enough meat and eggs, in others they get too much. A good general rule commonly followed is to give a child 2 years old or over an egg every other day and about the same amount (2 ounces) of meat, fish, or poultry on intervening days. If for any reason these are omitted from the child's diet, special care must be taken to see that other special foods take their place—preferably an extra amount of milk.

Broiling and roasting are the best methods of preparing tender meat for a child. Tough meat should be stewed or prepared in a fireless cooker or first chopped and then broiled. It is important to teach children to chew meat and other foods properly.

Fried meats particularly those pan fried or cooked in a small amount of fat, should not be given to young children. They are nutrition specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. One reason for this is that fried meats are apt to be overcooked and tough, at least on the outside, and so are likely not to be properly chewed. Another reason is that the fat used in frying, as well as that which fries out of the meat, is likely to be scorched and changed in composition. When this is the case, it is almost certain to be harmful.

FRIENDS COVE AND RAINSBURG PASTORAGE

Rev. Brocius Trial Sermon
Service at Bortz Church Saturday evening at 7:30 Nov. 20
St. James 10 A. M. Sunday Nov. 21
St. Marks 2:30 P. M.
Ball Hill 7:30 P. M.
Rainburg is requested to attend at St. Marks and there will be a vote taken after services.

WOLFSBURG CHARGE

S. J. Pittenger, Pastor
Nov. 21.
Rainburg 10:30 A. M.
Trans Run 2:30 P. M.
Wolfsburg 7:00 P. M.

St. John's Reformed Church

Rev. J. Albert Evler, Pastor.
Sunday school 10 A. M. Divine worship 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pastor will preach and a welcome awaits you.

ON THE JOB EVERY DAY

Red-Blooded Men and Women are Seldom Sick

WATCH YOUR BLOOD CONDITION

If You Look Pale, Feel Gloomy and Run-down, Take Pepto-Mangan and Build Up

You see men and women who are never sick. They work hard, look robust, eat heartily and enjoy life. They have plenty of rich, red blood. That is why they are never ill. People who try to get along with weak, impoverished blood always have a struggle. They go from one sickness to another. Children the same way.

If you keep your blood rich and red you'll enjoy full vigor. Disease has little chance to develop in healthy blood. As soon as you feel run-down take Pepto-Mangan for awhile. It will feed your blood with the ingredients needed to create a good supply of red corpuscles.

Pepto-Mangan is sold in both liquid and tablet form. Take either kind you prefer. They are alike in medicinal value. But be sure you get the genuine Pepto-Mangan—"Gude's." The full name, "Gude's Pepto-Mangan," should be on the package.

Advertisement

BIG CELEBRATION

With a splendid street pageant consisting of former soldiers, various fraternal church and civic organizations and school children, Armistice Day was observed in a fitting manner. A crown that greatly exceeded the fondest expectations of the P. O. S. of A. under whose auspices the event was held, attended the occasion. The parade was in six divisions led by the Wolfsburg band, George Koonitz, leader. The P. O. S. of A. wishes to state that it appreciates the efforts of this, which was secured on very short notice. This organization recommends the Wolfsburg band to any one who wants at any time to engage a first class band. A band which plays and is on the job all the time from start to finish. Following the parade came the G. A. R. men autos with a honor guard of veterans of the World War. Other organizations followed close behind with a great cortege of automobiles bringing up the rear. Altogether it was the largest parade ever held in Claysburg and to the P. O. S. of A. belongs the credit for staging it.

ROUND KNOB

Husking corn seems to be the order of the day in our section.

Those who visited at the home of Wade H. Figard on Sunday last were: Reuben Thomas, Miriam Meck Beatrice Thomas, George Meck, Geo. Sipes and Mike Goworty.

Kenneth Figard has been suffering with croup and is not improving. Carlos O'Neal is spending a couple days hunting at Petersburg.

Gladys Clark is employed at Brint Cutchalls for a couple of weeks. Dr. Mears of Broad Top City was seen in our locality on Monday.

Albert Figard and son John and George Meck and son Lyargus visited at the home of Homer Crommell on Thursday last.

Earnest Childers who has been on the sick list is reported some better. Roy L. Figard has purchased a new Bessemer truck which he expects to use in delivering coal.

Theophilus S. Figard was husking corn last week for his brother Wade Figard.

C. C. Foster who has been on the sick list is very much improved.

Announcement of Sunday's Services, Nov. 21.

Services in the churches of the Clearville, M. E. Charge are announced as follows
Shreve's Chapel—S S at 9:30.
Preaching at 10:30

Pleasant Union—S S at 2:00 P. M. Preaching at 3:00 P. M.
Clearville—S S at 10:00 A. M.

There will be no preaching service at Clearville in the evening. Instead the first service of a series of meetings will be held at Steven's Chapel at 7:30 Meetings every night during the week at the same hour. Everybody welcome. Prayer meeting at Clearville at 7:30 instead of preaching.

C. J. Switzer, Pastor.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the Public Service Company Law, by Everett Public Service Company for a certificate of public convenience, evidencing the Commission's requisite approval of the same for the furnishing of light, heat and power to the residents of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

A public hearing upon this application will be held in the rooms of the Commission at Harrisburg on the 9th day of December, 1920 at 9:30 A. M. o'clock when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard, if they so desire.

H. L. LARK, Solicitor.

Thomas A. Edison is trying to invent a machine by which the dead can communicate with the living.

We wish he would work on a telephone by which the living can communicate with the living in Bedford.



Emblem of Satisfaction

BUICK



Emblem of Satisfaction

THE car a man uses in his business life must be always ready for duty. It is just this demand for a car they can trust that causes so many business men and professional men to drive Buicks.

The new Buick Nineteen Twenty One Models are cars of valuable dependability for business use, whose roominess, beauty and riding comfort make them welcome in hours of relaxation.

The Authorized Buick Service is as notably efficient as the Buick car.

Prices of the New Nineteen Twenty One Buick Series

Model Twenty One Forty Four,	three passenger car	\$1795
Model Twenty One Forty Five,	five passenger car	1795
Model Twenty One Forty Six,	four passenger coupe	1585
Model Twenty One Forty Seven,	five passenger sedan	2895
Model Twenty One Forty Eight,	four passenger coupe	2985
Model Twenty One Forty Nine,	seven passenger car	2065
Model Twenty One Fifty,	seven passenger sedan	1925

F. O. E. Jenson, Flint, Michigan



Bedford Garage, Bedford, Pa.

FRED S. SAMMEL, Manager

Better be Safe Than Sorry

Better 3 per cent and safety with your home bank than a promise of higher interest with your money at risk away from home and among strangers.

SAFETY FIRST

Hartley Banking Co.
Bedford, Pa.

The Old Reliable

GO AND SEE THEM

We call attention to parties needing memorial work in Bedford County to the jobs that we have just completed in Madley, Buffalo Mills, Hyndman, Palo Alto, Cooks Mills, Camps, Bethel Church and Cumberland Valley and many other cemeteries in the County.

Mr. Edward Harden, Hyndman, Pa. is our representative in Bedford County. If you drop him a card he will call and see you. Now is the time to order for Spring erection.

J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Marble and Granite Dealers for 42 years

99 N. Center St. Cumberland, Md.
69 E. Union St. Frostburg, Md.
Nov. 19—26 Dec. 3

LANDSLIDE IN PITTSBURGH DOES MUCH DAMAGE

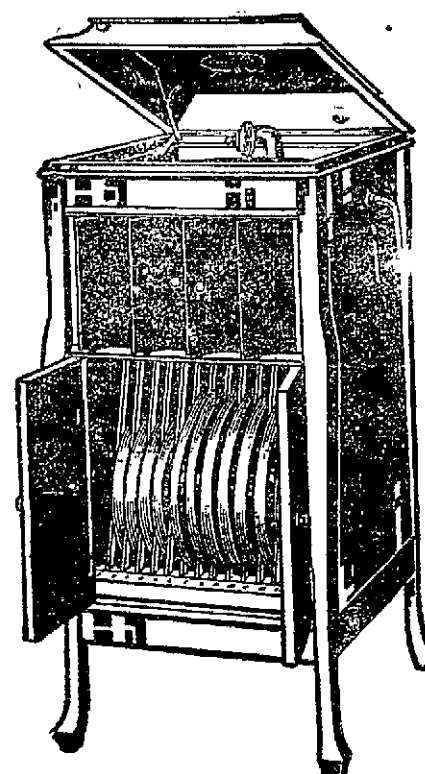
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 17—The Bigelow Boulevard landslide, which started several weeks ago continued today. Engineers estimated that the thousands of tons of earth were moving at the rate of about a foot a hour. Another track of the Pennsylvania railroad was rendered useless by the slide today, making a total of eight tracks put out of commission since the earth movement began.

New fissures appeared in the boulevard today, and a number of buildings in the vicinity of the ship were reported to have settled a few inches. Engineers expressed the fear tonight that a large bath of earth would slide down upon the railroad track before morning. They said that the movement of the slide had been increased by the wet weather of the past few days.

The latest style of saluting a lady is to shift your hat from the back to the head to the front.

KOONTZ MUSIC HOUSE BEDFORD, PA.

We Have on Hand
Ready for Immediate Delivery all
Models of



Victrolas,
Columbia
Grafonolas
& Sonoras.

Our Advice is
Buy Now, as
we have already
sold a number

of Instruments for the coming Christmas.

Feed "More Eggs" in the Drinking Water

In using Reefer's More Egg Tonic, follow directions on package carefully. Be sure to keep your hens clean and warm in fall and winter. The medicine in these tablets will help you get MORE EGGS the year 'round SUMMER and WINTER. 2 BOXES FOR \$1.04

ROSS A. SPRIGG, Agent,
BEDFORD, PA.

After all others Fail Consult

OLD DR. THEEL
1715 Spring Garden Street

Philadelphia. The Oldest and Known as the Greatest Specialist from Coast to Coast. WHOSE COMBINATION TREATMENT NEVER FAILS TO RESTORE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM ANY ILLNESS. NO MATTER WHAT CAUSE OR ORIGIN. IF DUE TO INFECTION OR INHERITED. SEND for Book it will surely open your eyes and put the wise office hours, 10 to 4, evening 6 to 9, Sun. 10 to 1.

The Third Quarterly Conference of the Bedford Circuit of the M. E. Church, Rev. Benj. A. Bryan pastor, will be held Saturday, Nov. 27th., 10 A. M. in the Fellowship church. It is desired that all the official members of the various churches may be present.

Next week we will issue one day earlier, Wednesday, because of THANKSGIVING DAY on Thursday.

RICHIEU THEATRE BEDFORD, PA.

Where All Bedford
County Go
Our Motto:--
Clean Pictures

Last Saturday we showed, where the "Renoun" arrived home (England) after leaving Bermuda, also the parade and reception given the Prince taken at Bermuda.

Last Saturday we showed, where the "Renoun" arrived home (England) after leaving Bermuda, also the parade and reception given the Prince taken at Bermuda.

Brand new, up to date, that's the way you will find our Theatre clear thru.

Program for Next Week MONDAY

Paramount Super Special
"On with the Dance"
with Mae Murray
Founded on the play of the same name by Michael Morton.
Considered by critics to surpass "Why change your wife."
Also LOVE AND GASOLINE
A two reel Special Century comedy
Adults 30c Children 15c

TUESDAY

At last on the screen! Sir Arthur
Pinero's great play:
His House in Order

With Beautiful Elsie Ferguson.
A story as powerful, human, touching as it is common in real life. A picture for all women, and all men who marry them.
Also the Very Latest News Reel and
A Good Comedy.
Adults 22c Children 11c

WEDNESDAY

Thomas H. Ince Presents
ENID BENNETT In
The Woman in the
Suit Case

A tale of everyday life—how a girl risked disgrace from her father and won her own happiness—gorgeous gowns, luxurious settings 100 per cent entertaining.
Also
A Special Fox Sunshine Comedy
"The Heart Snatcher"
A scream from start to finish
Adults 22c Children 11c

We Give Thanks

It is good for us all to give one day each year to honest recognition of the things we have to be thankful for

This November we, as a Nation, again give thanks in memoir of the Armistice that brought us peace

And we appreciate more keenly than ever the privilege that is given us all as Americans—a voice in selecting those who guide our national affairs

This Institution is thankful for the friends it has made, for its many opportunities of serving them, and for the vision of greater opportunities ahead

In keeping with the spirit of the day, we shall be closed for Thanksgiving, November 25th.

The First National Bank Bedford, Penna

Kill That Cold With

**HILL'S
CASCARA
QUININE**
FOR
Colds, Coughs
AND
La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous
Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.
Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves
Grippe in 3 Days—Excellent for Headache
Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic
Laxative—No Opium in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

THANKSGIVING DAY THURSDAY Special Matinee Open at 2:30

Thomas H. Ince Super Special

"Mary's Ankle"

Adapted from the celebrated stage success by May Tully
All about a young doctor who needed money and a pretty girl who needed love. Not quite all, but plenty! Also without Mary's ankle without which there would have been no story! Guaranteed to be clean and wholesome, otherwise we would not show it.

We also guarantee a pain in your sides from over laughing.

Special Big V 2 reel Comedy
"Squeals and Squawks"
a scream

FRIDAY

Thomas H. Ince Production
"Black Is White"

With Dorothy Dalton
By George Barr McCutcheon (author of Brewster's millions Granstrick etc.)
She married her own husband
A romance of New York and Paris.
A story of one woman who was three.
See for yourself.

Also
"The Appachis Trail"

In nature's own colors by Prezma (patent natural colored photography)
And a Good Comedy
Adults 22c Children 11c

SATURDAY

Thomas H. Ince Super Production
"Red Hot Dollars"

Chas. Ray is a young machinist who wins a girl and settles a feud in this special production.
Also
Extra special 2 reel comedy
and
Latest International News
Adults 30c Children 11c

First show at 7 second at 9 every day
Music by five piece Orchestra

We realize it has been cold in our New Theatre due to the fact our furnace and radiators have been delayed in shipping. We have however installed a large coal stove together with oil stoves and put storm doors on front.

We expect our heating plant this week or the first of next. In the meantime we have it comfortable by the above mentioned means. Come and see for yourself.

Don't forget to use the SUGGESTION BOX, near door as you leave tell us what pictures you like, of any improvement you think might add to the theatre, ask us when we are going to get certain pictures, your answer will be shown on the screen following night.

CLASSIFIED AD'S

WANTED: Our patrons to know that we are prepared for winter. See our complete line of Majestic Ranges, Moors Heaters and other stoves and ranges for immediate delivery.
Metzger Hardware Co.

FOR SALE

Four room dwelling house with good barn, garage and hog pen. Also 15 acres of ground in good cultivation. Easy payments. Good locality, good neighbors. Smith's crossing. Inquire of W. S. Barefoot.
Phone No. 235—U or write
Bedford, Pa. R. F. D. 5
Nov. 19 1 ti

FOR SALE

De La Val Cream Separator, No. 15. Used about a month.
Inquire of W. S. Barefoot, Bedford, Pa. Rt. 5.
Phone No. 235—U.
Nov. 19 1 ti

FOR SALE OR RENT

The undersigned will sell or rent on easy terms a good Grain and Dairy farm near Cessna, Pa. on easy terms. Write or call on
Simon F. Whetstone,
233 West Main St.,
Exverett, Pa.
Nov. 19—26 Dec. 3

FOR SALE

Thoroughbred Poland China Sow, five pigs. Also thoroughbred Poland Boar six months old.
W. D. Koontz,
Lutzville, Pa. Rt.
Phone 313 H.
Nov. 19 3 ti

FOR SALE

Nice paying business. Suit couple, wide awake young men. Not much capital required. Best reasons for selling.
Address, Box 441,
Bedford, Pa.
Nov. 19—26

Just arrived a carload of sewer pipe and drain alle. Metzger Hdwe. Co.

FOR RENT

Farm, 5 miles west of Schellsburg, about 1/2 mile off of Lincoln Highway. For information call to W. H. Deamer, Schellsburg, Pa. Rt. 1 County phone. Close to Somerset market.
Nov. 19—26 Dec. 3

LOST

Wind brood or underhood to automobile some place between Bedford and Evans Woods, above Kilcoina's. Finder notify Gazette and get reward.

WANTED

Cook, good wages. Apply at Biser's Restaurant, Bedford.
Nov. 19 1 ti

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Elizabeth Brumbaugh, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
Gertrude S. Gensmore,
Bedford, Pa.
Grace B. Lynn,
New Enterprise, Pa.
Executrices

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney
Nov. 12 Dec 17.

We buy and sell new and second hand my barrels all kinds from five to fifty gallon. We have for sale empty sacks Suitable for feed and potatoes
Johnstown Coopers Co
213 Maple Ave.
Johnstown Pa.

PUBLIC SALE

James A. Claar, near Cessna, will sell on Saturday, December 4 1920, at 12 o'clock all his personal property

Five Holstein cow, one short horn cow, four Holstein calves, one thoroughbred, 30 chickens, wagon, mower, hay rake, drill, shovels, harrows, plows, iron kettle, sausage grinder and stuffer and lard press, shovels, chains etc. and all household goods, 15 tons of hay, corn fodder, oats, buckwheat, corn, clover seed, 30 bushels of hickory nuts

TERMS—Under \$5.00 cash; \$5.00 or more six months credit

H. E. Mason,
Auctioneer.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Pa. to audit the accounts of B. F. Madore, Esq., Guardian of Mary E. Ball, a weak minded person, to pass upon claims against the funds in his hands, and to distribute the balance to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1920 at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House in Bedford, when and where persons interested in said estate shall appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from any share in the estate.
Emory D. Claar, Auditor.
B. F. Madore, Esq. Atty.
Nov. 19, 26 and Dec 3.

RUSH OF ALIENS TO OUR SHORES

IMMIGRATION MACHINERY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS BEING SWAMPED BY THEM.

JEWES COMING FROM POLAND

Large Numbers Are Arriving From the Countries of Southern Europe—Authorities Agree Congress Must Check the Flood.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—It is barely possible that congress may be called into extra session immediately after the November elections to deal with the immigration problem. In any event, the subject will have to be taken up when the legislative body comes together in December. The rush of immigrants has swamped the immigration machinery of the government. Men, women and children anxious to reach free America have swarmed on to Ellis Island, New York city, during the last few weeks in unprecedented numbers.

Plans are now being worked out by the immigration bureau here for making further use of the facilities for handling immigrants at Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk and one or two ports on the gulf. The newcomers nearly all desire to land in New York city, and the officials say they expect to find some difficulty in splitting up the stream, but it must be done, they say, or else passage must be denied the throngs that are sailing for the port of New York. Not so many months ago the tide was flowing the other way. Immediately after the war there was a rush for passports. It has been well-nigh impossible for foreigners to return to their homes since the outbreak of the World war unless they were going home to fight, and so it was not regarded as strange that thousands upon thousands should be anxious to go back for the purpose of looking up relatives if for no other reason.

Bringing Back Their Friends.

What happened, so the immigration officials say, is that these thousands of foreigners who had become partially Americanized immediately became propagandists in their former homes. They talked enthusiastically of free America and as a result nearly every one of these foreigners is now coming back accompanied by many of his relatives and numerous friends. The greatest rush is from Poland. The exodus of the Jews from Poland amounts almost to a stampede, the immigration officials say. In one room at Ellis Island the other day, according to a report sent down here by the immigration officials at New York, were 1,800 Jewish women and children.

Large numbers are also coming in from Italy, Czechoslovakia and the Balkan states. Not a great many of the arrivals are from the northern European countries, indicating, so the immigration officials say, that the people of those northern countries have not felt the scourge of war as keenly as the peoples of eastern and southern Europe. In the stream of daily arrivals are many men, women and children from Great Britain, France and Belgium. Owing to the fact that the United States is still technically at war with Germany and Austria, the incoming streams are not including persons from those countries.

It is predicted by students of the situation that the moment peace is legally established between the United States and Germany and Austria a great movement from those countries will begin unless in the meantime legislation to prevent it shall be enacted.

All Sex Bars Must Be Put Up.

During the last session congress took the proper committees gave the subject of immigration a good deal of attention and numerous bills were proposed but the session came to an end and in June without anything having been done. The great rush which is giving the officials so much concern started soon after congress adjourned. Public men do not agree as to the remedy that is to be applied. There is general agreement, however, that more bars must be put up. When congress takes up the subject it will undoubtedly be proposed that immigration be suspended entirely for a limited period, but it seems doubtful that this will be done. Organized labor is now complaining that unless restrictive measures are speedily adopted by congress the labor supply in the United States will exceed the demand to such an extent as to result in both idleness and lower wages.

The bureau of immigration now has under advisement a suggestion that something might be done toward checking the immigration stream by holding up passports. Under the rules of the immigration bureau every passport entitling a foreigner to immigrate to the United States must be approved by a consular agent of the United States. Up to this time the rule has been to approve the passport upon examination of the holder of the passport provided that he was born under some provision of the immigration law. As the rule has operated it is pointed out, it has not served to keep a great many persons out for the reason that persons ineligible to obtain passports under the immigration law do not apply for them.

FARM PROFITS NOT VERY BIG

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MAKES PUBLIC FIGURES FROM THREE TYPICAL AREAS.

TAKEN OVER SEVERAL YEARS

Agents Found the Farmers' Incomes Were Considerably Larger of Late, but Increase Is More Apparent Than Real.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Figures on farm profits, covering seven years in two areas and five years in a third, have been assembled by the Department of Agriculture. These figures show (1) that comparatively few of the farmers in the groups studied have been making large profits during the recent years of comparatively high prices; (2) that their average return on investment increased from about 4 per cent in 1913 to 7 per cent in 1918, and (3) that most of them are making less than \$500 cash a year over and above the things the farm furnishes toward the family living, which, however, constitute a very important factor.

Specialists of the office of farm management and farm economics, who have conducted these investigations, say that while the results will not justify making flat generalizations as to what farm profits are for the country as a whole, they believe they should have weight in the consideration of the general problem, as indicative of the trend of farm returns in representative farming sections. The three groups of farms studied are located in Washington county, Ohio, (25 farms, hill country, 7 years), Clinton county, Indiana, (100 farms, corn belt, 7 years), and Dane county, Wisconsin (60 farms, dairy region, 5 years).

Representatives of the department visited these farms year after year, taking records covering the farm business under the following heads: Distribution of farm area, crop yields, amount of work stock and of other livestock, amount of labor used, amount and distribution of farm capital, amount and distribution of receipts and expenses, value of the family living obtained from the farm, amounts of the more important products sold, and prices received.

Farm Incomes Computed.

From the figures thus obtained, the farm income (receipts less expenses), and the labor income (farm income less 5 per cent on investment), have been computed for each farm and for each group of farms. The average farm income of the 25 farmers visited in Washington county, Ohio, for the seven years 1912-18, was \$610; the labor income, \$276; the return on investment, 4.6 per cent. In addition to the farm income, the farmers had food, fuel and house rent, estimated to be worth on the average \$350 per year. For 1912 the farm income of these farms averaged \$546, and for 1918 the average was \$719. These farms are in a hilly section where the soil is not especially fertile.

The 100 farmers in Clinton county, Indiana, being on better land than the Ohio farmers, made a correspondingly better showing. Their farm incomes averaged \$1,856 for the seven years, 1910 and 1913-18, and their labor incomes, \$518. Return on capital was .57, and food, fuel, and house rent furnished by the farm, \$425. The average farm income of these farms increased from \$1,282 in 1910 to \$2,978 in 1918.

The farm income of the 60 Wisconsin farms averaged \$1,293 for the five years 1913-18, the labor income, \$408; and return on investment—determined by deducting from the farm income the value of the farmer's labor—4.7 per cent. The average farm income ranged from \$1,079 in 1913 to \$1,990, in 1918.

Labor Income Not Large.

Of the 185 farmers in the three areas, none made a labor income of \$1,000 for every year of the study, but 18 in the Indiana area and 7 in the Wisconsin area made labor incomes averaging over \$1,000 per year for the period. Four farmers (2 per cent of the entire number) made over \$500 labor income every year. Averaging labor income and loss over the whole time, 15 per cent of the farmers failed to make any labor income at all. Ten per cent failed even to make 5 per cent interest on investment in any year of the study.

Department specialists point out that though farm incomes in most cases showed a marked increase during the years 1916-18, as compared with incomes for 1912-15, these increases are more apparent than real, in view of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. The turnover for the recent years was larger than for the earlier years, but the returns were relatively little larger, if measured in terms of the things the money would buy.

Children's Bureau Report.

"Twenty-one years ago the relation of the father to his child partook of the nature of a property right. The courts could enforce this right, but on the other hand they were often powerless to enforce the duty of the father to his child," says the federal children's bureau. Since 1899, it is pointed out, every state in the Union has passed juvenile court laws except Connecticut, Maine and

SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the report of the Moore school for the second month ending November 16. Number in attendance males 10 females 6 total 16 percentage of attendance males 99.5, females 99.5

Honor roll Ada, Catherine and Fred Sil, David Allen, Richard and Bernice Oster, Sarah Jane Nelson, Ross Burkot, Frances Reighard, Fred Lesh, Paul Reighard, Fred Diehl and John Davidson.

Mary E. Snively,
Teacher.

PUBLIC SALE

On Tuesday, November 23, 1920, Andrew G. Biddle will sell the following personal property. On the premises known as the Charley Dibert farm 2 miles east of Intertown:

4 milk cows, 1 fresh, 2 head of young cattle, stock hog, brood sow, and 10 pigs, spring tooth harrow, riding corn plow, Newborn mower, hay rake good as new, hay ladders, Missouri grain drill, 10 gallon kegs churn, numerous other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock P. M.
Frank I. Smith,
Auctioneer.

Nov. 19 1 ti

Lemons.

Many persons may not know that the scent and flavor of lemon peel reside in minute cells close to the surface of the fruit, and that by slicing it thin they will cut through these unnumerable cells and thus obtain double the quantity of the essential oil that could be procured by anyone careless of this fact. The cells being cut through, it follows that a great part of the oil remains on the white of the lemon. This is easily abstracted by rubbing a lump of sugar over it.

Must Sleep or Die.

Quoth Sir Thomas Browne, "One-half our days we pass in the shadow of the earth and the brother of Death extracteth a third part of our lives." Why should we give so many hours to sleep? For the purpose, we suppose, of giving the body rest. But during the sleep no physical or mental function is entirely at rest. We do not know why we must sleep, we only know we must sleep or die."

Didn't Want to Miss Anything.

Monday a peddler came to our door and was demonstrating some of his wares to my mother. My mother bought a few articles from him and he started to put his suitcase in order. He finished and was just leaving when Joseph, who is four years old, rushed in and asked: "Oh, mamma, what did the man say while I wasn't here?"—Chicago American.

Cats a Source of Danger.

Cats are great carriers of disease germs, and scratches from their claws are sources of real danger, as those claws are generally coated with a mass of germs which may cause infection, and for these reasons alone should not be allowed to associate too intimately with young children whether the latter are asleep or awake

Materials in Wren's Nest.

The wren carries a lot of material to the box or hole cavity in which the nest is constructed. If the box in which wrens are building is a foot square they will fill it full of material—straw and grass and hair and fiber of one kind or another. They do not use any mud, as the robins do.

Empire Teaches Ten Commandments.

In almost every part of the British empire provision is made for children to learn the ten commandments in school hours. A new Zealand circular urges that "a knowledge of these laws is in the interests of character building and good citizenship, and is also an aid to good government."

Houses Built of Rosewood.

A church building, a courthouse and forty dwellings, that comprise the settlement on Pitcairn Island, in the eastern part of the South Pacific, are built entirely of rosewood. The furniture is made of the same rare wood, which grows plentifully on the island.

Somebody's Ears Are Burning.

Some men will look you straight in the eye while you dig down in your pocket to pay for the gas you are using to give them a joy ride to which they have invited themselves.—American Motorist.

Joint Snake's Tail Is Fragile.

The joint snake, or glass snake, is a limbless lizard of the southern United States, superficially resembling the snake. It is so called from its fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces.

His Seventy-Seventh Bear.

Glintz, a merchant of Kiachta has the reputation of being the greatest bear hunter in Siberia. He is eighty-five years old and has just killed his seventy-seventh bear.

As She Saw the Elephant.

Little Catherine, aged four, saw an elephant at a circus for the first time. Looking at it, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, look at the fat horse with a tail near his eyes."

A colored fellow was accused by an officer of being full of liquor, and he denied the charge. The judge asked him if he knew what liquor was. "Oh, yes, sah! Liquor is something there ain't more of."

HUMBLE CORN COB FOUND VALUABLE

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY DISCOVERS IT IS AN IMPORTANT RAW MATERIAL.

EXCELLENT ADHESIVE MADE

Furfural, a Costly Chemical, Saved as a By-Product—Method of Producing Phthalic Anhydride Developed for American Dye Industry.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.
Washington.—Corn cobs, which from the beginning of agriculture in America have been a waste product, are about to become an important raw material in manufacture. Capital at various places is becoming interested in the establishment of cob utilization plants. This is due to discoveries made in the bureau of chemistry by which it was found that the entire content of the corn cob can be made into highly useful articles. From it chemists produce a very excellent adhesive.

After the high grade adhesive is removed, a considerable quantity of a lower grade product can be made and the residue is practically pure cellulose, from which it is possible to manufacture a great number of commodities, including a very good quality of paper. Some valuable lime products also are recovered.

After all these processes had been worked out, it was discovered that a considerable quantity of a very costly chemical—furfural—was being lost. This is now saved as a by-product and an even larger quantity of it can be produced by redistillation of the adhesive. Before this discovery was made, furfural used to sell as high as \$20 a pound. Furfural is a basic intermediary in dye manufacture and, in addition, is so effective as an insecticide that it was used for that purpose even when it sold at \$20 a pound.

Development in Dye Industry.

The agricultural department has also recently obtained important results in connection with the development of American dyes. When the importation of chemicals from Germany was stopped by the war, a shortage of phthalic anhydride developed in this country almost immediately. This product, which is used in the manufacture of a number of important dyes and drugs, had previously been produced only in Germany and Austria. Attempts were made by manufacturers in this country to use the German process, but it was found to be costly and difficult to handle. Experiments then were conducted in the color laboratory of the bureau of chemistry to devise a new process in which air instead of mercury and sulphuric acid, which the Germans had used, could be employed. A successful method was found, and the bureau of chemistry co-operated with manufacturers in placing the new process on a commercial scale. As a result, we are not only producing phthalic anhydride in this country but we are also exporting it to Switzerland in competition with German manufacturers.

Recently there was established in the bureau of chemistry an "office of development work." The new office will act as the go-between from science to industry. A force of engineers will take up each new project for dealing with waste products as soon as it has passed the experimental stage in the government laboratories and attempt to develop its commercial possibilities. It offers, without fee, a service similar to that which a mining engineer performs for an investor who engaged him to report on a gold mine.

New Office a Great Help.

"The office is a step toward business efficiency," said Secretary Meredith. "It talks the language of the investor. It knows his problems, and its officers are well in the forefront of modern industrial development. On the other hand, it helps the government chemist himself by popularizing his process—a thing he is often unable to do for himself. Trained and specialized in the details of his profession, he is often unprepared to present his discoveries to business men who will give the country the benefit of them. This new office will do for him through the agency of a force especially equipped for work of this sort. It holds itself unprejudiced, recognizing the obligation it carries to the public and to chemistry alike. Its organization is of primary interest to business, and through business it is meant to reach the public. For the present the work will be confined to discoveries made in the bureau of chemistry."

Recently the department has been compelled to abandon hog cholera eradication work in several states, reducing from 140 to about 54 the force of trained veterinarians in the field. Many field stations engaged in investigations looking to the development of better varieties of cereal crops and to the working out of methods for controlling diseases affecting them have been closed. Stations at which problems in irrigation agriculture are studied have been abandoned at three places. The work relating to the control of insect pests has been curtailed and the scope of the market-news service conducted by the bureau of markets has been considerably reduced, all because of the lack of adequate financial provision for the prosecution of these activities.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Peter Pascavage, of Park Place, was probably fatally injured when kicked by a vicious mule.

The Hazleton public library has been closed until the installation of a steam heating plant is completed.

The Great Bethel Baptist congregation, of Uniontown, celebrated its 150th anniversary.

A smallpox case discovered at a Snook has been quarantined and 450 other employees vaccinated.

A deer rambled through the streets of Towanda, critically inspected an automobile and then swam the river and disappeared in the woods.

For the loss of an arm when his truck was run down by a Pennsylvania train on a Lewistown crossing, Miles Clinger was awarded \$5924 damages.

Mistaken for a pheasant, Ralph Miller, of Mount Pleasant, was peppered with shot by a fellow hunter.

To assist the police 60 men of New Kensington, Parnassus and Arnold have been sworn in as special officers.

With a finger of his left hand missing as positive identification, Albert Ray, a negro, accused of murdering three women in Pratt City, Ala., was captured in Pottsville by Deputy Sheriff Davies and is being held in the county jail for extradition. A reward of \$500 awaits Davies for making the capture. Ray was identified not only by his photograph and the missing finger, but also by a limp and a small mustache.

At an Easton council meeting a petition was presented by the city's policemen asking an increase in their salaries from \$130 to \$150 per month. No action was taken by council, but the matter was referred to the department of public affairs.

L. E. Wickersham, state health agent who made a general inspection of conditions in Uniontown, has reported that the health status of the town is good and the slight epidemic of scarlet and typhoid fever easily can be handled by the local authorities.

One man was killed and four other occupants of an automobile were injured when the machine, in rounding a sharp curve, ran over a fifteen-foot embankment in Tamaqua and landed in the Schuylkill river, upside down. John Dougherty, nineteen, driver of the car, was pinned under the machine and instantly killed. His neck was broken. The other suffered injuries as follows: John Hendley, right elbow fractured; James Gallagher, right shoulder fractured; Howard Garywre, hip lacerated; and Mrs. Mary Stuart, lacerations and contusions. The course taken by the party was through a narrow lane not often used and when the driver attempted to stop, it is believed, the soft earth carried the car with it.

Short of funds when they reached Conneville on their way from Niles O., where they were employed, to Winchester, Va., Miner P. Sherman and his cousin, Frank A. Funk, attempted to board a Baltimore and Ohio freight train for home. Funk was successful, but Sherman fell under the wheels and both legs were severed. He died within a few hours.

Thomas Chapman, of Barabours, near Williamsport, believes that he is the oldest licensed hunter in the state of Pennsylvania. Chapman, who recently passed his ninety-third birthday anniversary, last week took out a license to hunt in the woods in the vicinity of his home, where some of the biggest game in Lycoming county can be found. Chapman is ten years older than the previous holder of the "oldest hunter's" honors in the county and he will undoubtedly hold this honor for the season.

Dr. S. M. Rinehart and his wife, Mrs. Mary Rinehart, novelist, of Sewickley, narrowly escaped injury when their automobile straddled a wooden guard beam on the high bridge connecting Pittsburgh and Bellevue. The front wheels and axle of the machine were torn off. They were on their way home after getting election returns when the accident occurred.

William Givetti, four years old, of Export, near Greensburg, was almost instantly killed while playing in the street before the home of his parents. The little lad, with other boys, crawled on the truck of the Victor Brewing company which had stopped before the house. When the driver, Lewis Reardon, returned he started the truck with a jolt and the little boy was thrown off and beneath the wheels. The heavy truck passed entirely over his body. Life was almost extinct when the child was picked up.

Failure of Northern Tier creamery and milk plant managers to observe the requirements of the new state law regarding the tests of the milk handled and to keep records have resulted in suits being ordered by state agricultural authorities. In a number of instances farmers had complained of the lack of records.

Harry T. Sulvey a Greensburg carpenter, was seriously injured when he fell from a scaffold on the third story of a new concrete building.

Many apple and pear trees near Conneville, laden with fruit, are also blooming a second time.

The compensation board has announced meetings at Harrisburg, November 10; Philadelphia, November 11, 12 and 13; Wilkes-Barre, November 17, and Scranton, November 18. A child was born in a taxicab at Uniontown, as the mother, Mrs. Joseph Abraham, was on the way to a hospital.

Wyoning, and these three states have passed laws dealing with some of the problems usually included in the juvenile court law itself. The extensiveness of this legislation, it is averred, is the best evidence of the previous unsatisfactory viewpoint of the law. How far the states have gone in modernizing their attitude toward the delinquent and the neglected child is shown by a report just made public by the children's bureau.

Juvenile court legislation everywhere deals with a complicated group of problems; that of the child accused of breaking the law; the adult offending against the child; the neglected and degraded parent; the incompetent and unfaithful guardian, and the family that is simply poor. Under the old law the delinquent child was dealt with in the same manner, with certain restrictions of age, as the adult offender. He was tried before a criminal court with all the formality and notoriety of a jury, sworn testimony and confronting witnesses. If found "guilty," the child suffered the penalty. If "not guilty" he went free. In no case did the law extend any constructive help.

Child's Rights Now Recognized.

Of recent years, however, the law has recognized the right of the child to a reasonable minimum of care, of decency and of well-being. Consideration has been given to the natural impulses of youth and to the adverse conditions under which the child may have been brought up. Because of the differences in the structure of their judicial systems, the states have had to meet the problems by various methods of legislative attack. In every state, however, the attempt has been made through legislation to solve the difficult problems involving the unfavorable conditions—domestic, social and economic—under which children are living and developing today.

The report recommends that every juvenile court, not only in the cities but also in the rural districts, which has to deal with any considerable number of offenders should have a children's probation officer. His duty would be not only to supervise cases himself but to secure the co-operation of teachers, scout masters, officers of boys' and girls' clubs, and other social organizations so that every child in his charge should be introduced to one or more of these agencies.

It seems altogether likely that the next congress will take up the question of additional federal child labor legislation. The subject was discussed in the campaign in many congressional districts and a large number of representatives are pledged to help along this line. The legislation which is now in effect is not satisfactory to those persons who are interested in this activity. There are many persons who believe that the whole subject should be left to the states, but this is not the thought of those persons who have given most time and study to the problem.

Teacher Supply Short and Poor.

According to the federal bureau of education, conditions in the public schools of the country with respect to the supply of teachers and the rate of pay have not improved to any appreciable extent during the last two years. Reports to the bureau show that more than 18,000 schools, or about 3 per cent of the total in the United States, were at the beginning of this school year without teachers of any kind, and that more than 40,000, or about 7 per cent of the total, were supplied with teachers whose qualifications were below the minimum standards of the states in which they taught. The shortage of teachers applies to elementary schools and high schools alike. According to the reports, it is especially difficult to find competent teachers for the sciences and technical subjects.

Studies made by the bureau just before we entered the World war indicated that in the country at large 4 per cent of the rural teachers had less than eight years of elementary school; 22 per cent had no high-school education; 55 per cent had less than four years of high-school education. Only 45 per cent were high-school graduates and only 10 per cent graduates of normal schools or colleges. In one of the richest states of the Northwest only 8.2 per cent of the rural and village teachers were graduates of normal schools and colleges; 52.6 per cent had less than high-school education. In one of the Western states 58 per cent of the teachers had high-school education; 42 per cent had no higher education, and only 8 per cent had as much as four years beyond high schools. In many states, it is asserted, conditions are still worse.

On the average, the teachers teach less than 48 months before quitting school for other occupations. In some states the average life of the teacher is less than half this. The average age of the country teacher is less than twenty-five years. In one state the average of country and village teachers was, before the war, twenty-three years, and the average time which they had been teaching was only two years.

The bureau says that more than one-half of all the teachers of the United States have had less preparation than two years beyond the high school, and more than one-half did not teach long enough to acquire the skill which comes from experience.

Accounted For.

"Why did the mistress call to the maid to bring her a hot iron?" "She did it as she had pressing need for it."

During the World war, 62,000 private wells were damaged or destroyed in France.

Large quantities of coal are to be at once placed on the market by a Scranton syndicate, headed by George H. Jones, who began preparations to ship 300,000 tons, located in a culm bank near the Eastern Steel company's plant. The purchase was made from the Delaware and Hudson Coal company. Most of the coal in the culm bank was mined fifty years ago. Large coal measures are also included in the purchase, which are to be at once developed.

A skunk invaded the business district of Williamsport the other night. The animal was discovered by a patrolman in a gutter near Market and Fourth streets. Calling a taxicab, the policeman started a chase. The animal took refuge in an alleyway between two buildings, where the taxi driver shot and killed it.

When a sack containing about \$800 was stolen in broad daylight from the safe of the office of the Hotel Royal, Conneville, George Monohan, a traveling salesman, and an Italian bartender were arrested and held under \$1000 bail, following a hearing before an alderman.

A pitched battle took place in a railroad camp near New Brighton when 100 employees of the W. F. Trimble & Son company, armed with picks, attempted to capture five Austrians who had robbed the camp of \$1900. The robbers escaped and the only casualty was a slight injury to one of the workmen when struck with a pick. The Austrians left their work and while one of them stood guard with a revolver over the three women cooks, the others searched every trunk in the camp. One of the women notified the workmen.

A great vein of coal, worth a huge fortune, has been struck by the Sherman Coal company almost within the heart of Pottsville at a depth of seventy feet. The coal, of the finest red ash, is eleven feet thick, but may broaden into a basin of 100 feet as the slope continues to be sunk. The company began to enlarge its breaker to double the present size because of the find. This company sells all its coal in New York and offers none to local trade. Coal operators here say they are receiving many cancellations from industries which are closing, but this will not prevent the steady working of the mines all winter unless the weather proves exceedingly mild.

Woodrow Wilson Stumbaugh, the nine-year-old son of Mrs. John Stumbaugh, of Greencastle, who was accidentally shot by his brother, Cletus, died in the Chambersburg hospital.

Voters of North Beaver township in Lawrence county, voted favorably on an issue of bonds to the amount of \$90,000 for the purpose of building a township high school.

Although he had worked for years around railroad yards, Charles Stenburch, aged fifty-five, watchman for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at Brownsville, attempted the foolhardy trick of crawling under a freight car. He is in the Brownsville General Hospital, minus his left foot.

While two boys were looking at muskrat traps in the swamp near the Sixth ward, Latrobe, they discovered the body of a man lying face downward in the water, directly under the railroad trestle. It was identified as that of Thomas Zulaby a laborer on the pipe line, who had been living with two other men in a shanty near the swamp. It is supposed that the man fell from the trestle while returning home late at night and was drowned while in a dazed condition.

Greatly disappointed that her first vote was ineffective is Mrs. Lydia A. Miller, near Gettysburg, eighty-seven years old, who voted for Cox.

When an election discussion developed into a hair-pulling match, Oceola Pope, Carrie McKinney and Edna Lahue, Uniontown, were arrested.

Matthew Brisnack, a night-shift machinist at a silk mill, found dead at the foot of an elevator shaft, is thought to have been caught between the elevator and the side of the building while riding from one floor to another.

The lives of former Congressman John R. Farr and Attorney William R. Lewis were endangered by gas which found its way into their homes in Scranton as a result of mine caves. The presence of the gas was discovered by Patrolman Mittleman, who quickly aroused the occupants of the two houses and issued a warning to other residents of North Main avenue. Police say the gas came from a leak in the main caused by a disturbance in the Diamond mine of the Lackawanna Coal company. Extra guards are on duty in the affected section.


Although the automobile in which they were riding was carried 150 feet in front of a passenger train, lost all four wheels and axles, A. A. Fritsch and Joseph Bundy escaped unscathed. When the train stopped the automobile was partly on the cowcatcher, but both men were in it. Bundy was not scratched, but Fritsch was lightly bruised. The accident occurred at the Fayette street crossing, Uniontown, where at least half a dozen persons have been killed.

Rev. T. C. Horn, of Sayre, has accepted a call to the Bloomsburg church of Christ.

Differing religious beliefs, aired at a christening at Herbert, led to a beating that may result in permanent injury to George Thomas.

Throwing a lump of coal, Clyde Heller, a truckman, killed a skunk by the side of the road between Sunbury and Shamokin and got \$8 for the hide.

For failure to keep roads in good condition, supervisors of eight townships and one borough in Susquehanna county have been indicted for maintaining a nuisance.



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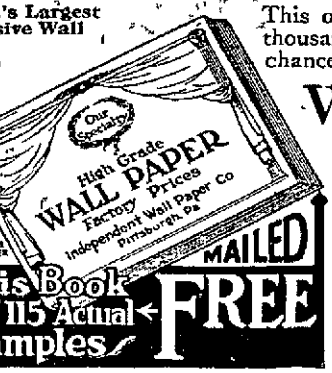
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF John H. McKinney, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Henry K. McKinney,
Administrator.

Schellsburg, Pa., R. D. No. 1
D. C. Reiley,
Attorney.
Oct. 15 6 w.

TRESPASS NOTICE

No hunting is allowed on the lands of the undersigned and no adjoining farmers are allowed to hunt on same.

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I personally pay very careful attention to the proper
fitting of a nose piece or bridge. I see that it has the
exact shape and style to fit snugly to the one particular
point on the crest of the nose, so the pupil of the eye can
exactly conform with the center or middle of the lens,
and the object will then be deposited at the proper place
on the Retina, and thereby your error in Refraction will
be corrected, and you will have a perfect vision or sight,
and a pair of glasses that will harmonize with your face.
The sight is so often interfered with by disease of the
Vital organs, "Creeping disease," of slow progress, the
nerves which enter into the eyes, the upper and lower
lids, which control the muscular action, very often become
impaired by disease, need to be recognized and properly
treated. All these are carefully looked after by me with
the Ophthalmoscope, and by Urinary analysis, when nec-
essary, and my simple and most effective method of
examining the Eye for Glasses.

A. C. WOLF, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

136 W. Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

WHAT REPUBLICAN SUCCESS MEANS

Under the election returns, Repub-
lican success means that the party
has repudiated the war and rep-
udiated the peace which should
come after the war. It has repudi-
ated the victors on the battle field
as well as all the obligations and re-
sponsibility involved in the victory
won.

The election also shows that the
Republican party won because they
cried down with "Wilsonism" but
no one was brave enough to define
what "Wilsonism" means. Does it
mean a full dinner pail, plenty of
work, lots of money, boon to
farmers, skylights for laborers and
a general prosperity for all classes
of people? It can mean no other
because all these things exist under
the Wilson administration. At one
time at an early date "Wilsonism"
meant soup houses, panics, labor
disturbances, low prices, empty
tables, idle hours but it seems now
that the Republicans want to take
up just what they accused the Dem-
ocratic party for fostering.

But since they have gained the
election by tremendous majority
what do they intend to do? They are
just as much at sea and far more so
than the Democrats are under defeat.
They not only have elected a presi-
dent but have unprecedented ma-
jorities in the House and Senate.
This leaves the whole thing to them.
They cannot shirk any responsibility
or evade anything that comes along.
If the farmer comes along and wants
\$.25 they cannot say No. If the
laborer comes along and wants
government control of mines and
railroads they cannot say we cannot
give him to you. If the banks want
the federal reserve law repealed they
cannot say, we cannot, if the income
tax payers come along and want the
income tax law repealed, they can-
not say, we can't. The Republican
Party has won a complete victory
and has assumed large responsi-
bilities.

During the last two years they
have been building up the myth that
Wilson Administration was to blame
for everything that the public grum-
bled about, and that to cure all the
evils of the country it was necessary
only to throw the Democrats out
and put the Republicans in. That
would make an end to "Wilsonism".
Then the cost of living would be
automatically reduced but wages
would be higher than ever. The
farmers would get more money for
their crops but the consumer would
pay less for his food. Taxes would be
lowered by the simple process of ex-
tending the activities of the Govern-
ment and made more just by shifting
them from the rich to the poor. The
peace of the world would be stabil-
ized by refusing to assume any obli-
gations to help stabilize the peace of
the world, and everything would be
for the best in the best possible of
universes.

Ever since the armistice the Repub-
lican politicians, led by the Old
Guard of the Senate, have been en-
gaged in manufacturing discontent
throughout the United States. They
went about it systematically
and when they found that the people
were not discontented they stirred
them to discontent. No anarchistic
agitator ever set out more deliberately
to invent wrongs or to incite popular
passion without regard to conse-
quence. Their opportunities of
course were very great, because of
the inevitable economic results of
the war, and they did their work
with remarkable skill, assuming that
neither morality nor decency nor
honesty nor patriotism has any place
in party politics. The election returns
are the final proof of that skill.

But they themselves will have to
deal with the passions they have in-
flamed, and they will not be able to
do it by abusing Woodrow Wilson.
The American people still have a
childlike faith that deep-seated
economic troubles can be remedied
by politics and politicians, and the
Republican Party has been eloquent
in its advocacy of that doctrine.
Now it is about to be put to the test.
Mr. Harding will have to get off the
front porch and begin to deal with
the stern realities of a problem in
which the United States itself is only
one of the factors. All his blissful
theories about "America First" will
count for nothing in the face of the
overwhelming fact that the prosper-
ity and the welfare of the United
States are involved with the prosper-
ity and welfare of all the other
great nations, and that they will go
forward or backward together.

The Republicans are now in a
position in which they must do
something more than talk and ob-
struct and denounce and view with
alarm and manifest their hatred
against President Wilson. They must
subdue the forces of discontent that
they have inflamed. They must find
a way of making and establishing
the peace that they have so cunningly
and systematically bedeviled. They
have torn the very heavens with
their boasts that they alone were the
great party of constructive govern-
ment. Very well, let them prove it.
From election day on their words
became worthless. Deeds alone will
count.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Samuel B. Amos, late
of Bedford Borough, Bedford
County, Pa. deceased.

Letters of administration on the
above estate having been granted
to the undersigned, all persons in-
debted to the said estate are request-
ed to make prompt payment, and
those having claims to present the
same without delay to

Berton Amos,
Administrator.
Bedford, Pa.

George P. nts,
Attorney.
Oct. 27 Dec. 3

When a doctor is called upon to
treat a broken heart he had better
pass the case to his young assistant.

SUSPECT YOUR KIDNEYS

TOO MANY BEDFORD PEOPLE
NEGLECT EARLY SYMPTOMS OF
KIDNEY TROUBLE.

If your back is lame—if you feel
dull, tired and all-worn-out—
If you have hard headaches, back-
aches and dizzy spells—
If the kidney secretions are dis-
ordered—

Suspect your kidneys and "take a
stitch in time."
Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the time
tried, home-endorsed kidney remedy.
It may save you from some serious
kidney trouble.

Make use of the experience of:
Miss Susie Fletcher, 244 E. Rail-
road St. She says: "I suffered from
a severe case of kidney complaint.
I had heavy, dull aches in my back
and side, so I was unable to bend
over or lift anything. This trouble
bothered me more severely when I
caught a cold. I used Doan's Kidney
Pills procured from Duall's Drug Store
and soon got relief."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Miss Fletcher had. Foster-Milburn
Co., Mfrs., Buffalo N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE

At King, Pa on farm formerly
occupied by Joseph Dively Saturday
November 20, 1920 at 1 o'clock P.
M. the following:

Bay mare single line leader, 4
milch cows, jersey with 5 week old
calf, 2 heifers calves, part jersey
7 shoats, kitchen range, No. 12 D
Lavel cream separator, Rotary bar-
churn, No. 2, bedstead, pair bed
springs, Numerous other articles.
TERMS:—Sums under \$5 cash,
\$5 and over a credit of six months
with note and approved security.
Harry L. Feather.

Ed. F. Weyant,
Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Abraham P. Lat-
shaw, late of Napier Township, Bed-
ford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above
estate having been granted to the
undersigned, all persons indebted to
the said estate are requested to
make prompt payment, and those
having claims to present the same
without delay to

Harry H. Latshaw,
H. Winter Davis,
Executors.
New Paris, Pa.

D. C. Reiley,
Attorney.
Oct. 15, 6 w.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

ESTATE OF George Cotterell,
late of Londonderry Township, Bed-
ford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been
granted to the undersigned executrix
named in the last will and testa-
ment of George Cotterell, late of
Londonderry Township, Bedford
County, Pa., deceased having claims
or demands against the estate of
the said decedent are hereby not-
ified to present the same without
delay for payment, and all persons
indebted to said estate are requested
to make prompt payment of the
same.

Frances Cotterell,
Executrix.
Eilerslie, Md.
George Points,
Attorney
Oct. 29 Dec. 3.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Catharine Onstead, late
of Napier Township, Bedford County,
Pennsylvania deceased.

The undersigned Auditor, appoint-
ed by the Orphans' Court of Bed-
ford County, Pennsylvania, to make
distribution of the funds in the
hands of Adam H. Onstead, adminis-
trator of the estate of Catharine
Onstead, late of Napier Township,
Bedford County, Pennsylvania, de-
ceased, to and amongst those legally
entitled to receive the same, will sit
for the purpose of his appointment
in the Court House in Bedford, Pa
on Friday, December 3, 1920, at ten
o'clock, a. m., where and when al-
l persons shall be required to present
their claims or be forever debarred
from coming in for a share of the
funds.

D. C. Reiley,
Auditor.

George Points,
Attorney.
Nov. 12—19—26.



Stop that pain!

QUICK, warming, soothing, comforting
relief follows application of Sloan's
Liniment. Just slap it on the strained,
overworked muscle. Good for rheumatism,
too. Penetrates without rubbing.

Sloan's
Liniment (Pain's
Enemy)

It took us three months to prepare
for war but only two years to pre-
pare for peace.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 21

THE TWELVE SENT FORTH.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 10.
GOLDEN TEXT—Then saith he unto
his disciples, The harvest truly is plente-
ous, but the laborers are few; pray ye
therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he
will send forth laborers into his harvest.
—Matt. 9:37, 38.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Luke 9:1-6;
10:1-20.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Sending Out
His Disciples.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Twelve Apostles
Sent Forth.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—Heralds of the King.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Recruiting Christian Workers.

Having set forth the laws of the
kingdom in the sermon on the mount
and his power to administer the af-
fairs of the kingdom in the miracles
of the eighth and ninth chapters, Mat-
thew now sets before us the methods
which the king adopted in the propa-
gation of the kingdom. The following
divisions of the chapter suggest the
dispensational aspects of the lesson:

1. Instructions Bearing Immediately
Upon the Apostles' Work to the Death
of Christ (vv. 1-15).

In strictness of interpretation these
teachings have no application to any
later period.

1. The ministers chosen (vv. 1-4).
These 12 humble men were chosen and
commissioned for the work of the propa-
gation of the kingdom. They were
not commissioned with church truth.
These 12 stood in a peculiar relation to
Israel.

2. The sphere of their mission (vv.
5, 6). They were only to go to Jews,
and that to respectable ones. They
had no message for gentiles or even
Samaritans. After Pentecost this
sphere was widened (see Luke 24:48-
49; Acts 1:8). This would be a
strange restriction to place upon min-
isters today, since the "middle wall of
partition" was broken down by the
death of Christ.

3. Their message (v. 7). "The king-
dom of heaven is at hand." This
message was the promised kingdom of
Israel was at hand, that Jesus Christ,
the promised king, was present and
ready to set up his kingdom if they
were willing to have it. This differs
widely from the message of the min-
isters today.

4. The supernatural authentication
of their mission (v. 8). They were
clothed with power to work wondrous
miracles. These wonderful works
were really done by the twelve. Where
is the minister today who is so fool-
hardy as to try to fulfill this?

5. Their maintenance (vv. 9, 10).
They were to make no provision for
their support, but to depend wholly
upon the Lord who sent them.

6. Responsibilities of those to whom
the message was delivered (vv. 11-15).
Upon entering the city or town they
were to inquire for a reputable place
to stay. Into that home they were to
bring peace. If the people would not
receive them or hear their message,
they were to pronounce judgment upon
them, and the turning of the Lord from
them symbolized by the ministers wip-
ing the dust from their feet when
turning from the people who had re-
jected their message.

11. Instructions Concerning the Tes-
timony from Pentecost Onward (vv.
16-23). After Pentecost, testimony for
Christ would be fraught with great
danger. Both Jews and gentiles would
assail the messengers with the most
bitter persecutions. They were
scourged in the synagogues before
heathen magistrates. Instead of
bringing peace into the homes they
brought divisions of the fiercest kinds
among families. In their defense they
were to rely upon the Holy Spirit to
aid them. These conditions were lit-
erally fulfilled in the period from Pen-
tecost to the destruction of Jerusalem.
Since the fall of Jerusalem no one
has ever been scourged in a syna-
gogue. Verse 23 seems to carry the
work forward to the time of the
preaching of the gospel of the king-
dom in the tribulation times. The
Lord's coming then is so speedy that
their testimony is cut short.

11. Teaching Applicable in All
Ages (vv. 24-42).
The disciple has the position of one-
ness with his master. He is to cou-
rageously declare the whole counsel
of God, though most violently opposed,
knowing "that all things work together
for good to them that love God." Though
their testimony be met with the most
bitter opposition, they should not
be surprised or discouraged, for so
completely is the Lord identified with
his disciples that he accepts treatment
of the disciples as treatment of him-
self.

Seeking God's Aid.

Through the day we must often,
even amidst our busiest occupations,
renew our offering of all we do or de-
sign to God's glory. As much as pos-
sible we should pause before we be-
gin any new occupation, and in a se-
cret prayer, shot up like an arrow to
him, pray him to purify our intention
in beginning it, and to accept what
we offer.—Bishop Wilberforce.

Child Life.

Child life is a poem written by
God's own hand.

MISS BOARDMAN'S IMPORTANT TASK

GOVERNING WASHINGTON AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
REQUIRES HIGH ABILITY.

GENUINE TEST OF HER SEX

New Commissioner Believes That
Women Should Prepare Themselves
to Take Up Their Share of Civic
Responsibilities.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Men who are in touch
with the trend of the times say it is
evident that women will not be slow
about taking an important part in gov-
ernment, federal, state and municipal.
It is generally understood that im-
mediately after the November elections
the women everywhere will begin to
ask for places of trust, if not of profit,
in the service of their government.
Privately many of the men politicians
trown on this new manifestation, but
they admit that publicly they will have
to recognize the right of women to in-
sist on their share of the appointive
offices. In the near future, it is pre-
dicted, the women will insist on and
obtain their share of the elective of-
fices.

The outgoing administration here at
Washington has shown an inclination
to recognize the women without de-
lay. The new President, whoever he
may be, will have to take notice of
the precedent set by his predecessor.
The three important appointive
places now held by women here are
assistant to the attorney general, mem-
ber of the civil service commission,
and member of the board of commis-
sioners for the District of Columbia.
The District commissionership to
which Miss Mabel Boardman was re-
cently appointed, will, it is generally
predicted, offer a genuine opportu-
nity to test the ability of a woman to
administer the affairs of an important
office. The district is governed by a
board of three commissioners, two of
whom are appointed from civil life by
the President and one of whom is de-
tached from the army.

Governing Capital Big Task.

Governing the capital of the nation
is no unimportant task. The District
of Columbia and the city of Washing-
ton, in a very real sense, belong to
the people of the whole country, and
so it is that the government of the
District is subject to a considerable
extent to the scrutiny of the whole
people through their representatives
in congress.

Miss Boardman brings to the office
to which she has been appointed years
of experience as an administrative of-
ficer of the American Red Cross. To
her more than any other one person
belongs the credit for the reorganiza-
tion of the Red Cross, following the
retirement of Clara Barton as the head
of the organization. She was secre-
tary of the Red Cross at the time of
her appointment as District commis-
sioner.

Miss Boardman believes that women
should prepare themselves to take
their share of civic responsibilities and
for a certain degree of official service.
"I believe that this official service will
be more apt to function in municipal
than in federal government," said she
in discussing the future responsibil-
ities of women. "Municipal affairs
have a closer and more immediate
contact with the home in certain of
their phases. Matters of public health,
schools, playgrounds, markets, and
charities are all questions in which
women are greatly interested. Their
own experiences and training, espe-
cially when the questions concern
their families and their children, will
make their service of value to the
community."

Miss Boardman's Share.

It should be said in passing that the
division of the work of the new
board of commissioners for the Dis-
trict of Columbia Miss Boardman is
in charge of public health, schools,
playgrounds, and charities. "Federal
service, either legislative or executive
departments, has to do with a great
number of international, financial and
business problems," said Miss Board-
man. "It deals with treaties, with
tariffs, with trade relations, with com-
mercial interests, with international
finances, with postal management,
with national methods of taxation and
appropriations, with national defense,
public lands, and a score of other im-
portant problems for the solving of
which few women have had either
training or experience." Miss Board-
man believes, however, that men and
women should be selected or appointed
because of their fitness for the posi-
tion and not because they are men and
women. She said:

"In her enthusiasm for the things in
which she is deeply interested woman
will feel intensely the disappoint-
ments so often to be met in these ef-
forts for desired results. She may be
impatient, but be patient with her. She
will learn and her vision will broaden.
I am sure we can all agree that the
vision of women will not lack in
height. Woman will sometimes wish
to accomplish things that the more
practical and experienced men will re-
gard as impossible, and yet I have
known the vision of the woman to
sweep away barriers apparently im-
movable and the dream become a
reality."

Apart from the big London hos-
pitals, 2,000,000 patients receive treat-
ment during a year.

QUALITY HAROLD S. SMITH COMPANY BEDFORD, PENNA. Great Mid-Season Sale

Continued Until December 1st.

A Big Loss to Us

A Great Saving for the People

Our Store was the first in Bedford County to strike a REAL BLOW at HIGH Prices.

Some People have to be driven into selling goods at "Legitimate" prices. Our prices have ALWAYS been legitimate and our goods Never "Shoddy"

In addition we have always made reductions whenever reductions were possible. The people have appreciated it so we will hammer away until December 1st.

Right in Mid-Season we are willing to sacrifice profits on our stock. It takes "nerve" but we are making new friends and customers every day. Someone had to make the move to get back to normal. We have not only MOVED. We have PLUNGED.

During this sale as in the past we will stand back of every article we sell. We Guarantee entire satisfaction or money back.

From 15 to 35 per cent off of Every Article in the Store

BUY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

We Specify Below Just a Few of the Reductions

Men's \$1.50 work shirts'\$1.15	Men's \$2.00 overalls and blouses\$1.48	Men's \$4.50 work shoes\$3.65	Suits for Women and Misses	Overcoats and Suits For Men & Young Men
Men's heavy work socks18c		Men's \$5.00 work shoes\$3.95		
Men's leather palm canvass gloves38c	Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 wool shirts and drawers\$1.95	Men's \$6.00 brown and black dress shoes\$4.95	\$25.00 suits\$14.95	All \$25.00 suits and overcoats \$18.95
Men's 50c brown and black dress socks35c	Men's \$3.00 Munsing union suits\$2.35	Men's \$8.00 black and brown dress shoes\$5.95	\$30.00 suits\$19.95	All \$30.00 suits and overcoats \$21.95
Men's \$3.00 heavy fleece lined union suits\$2.15	Ladies' \$5.00 to \$6.00 Georgette Waists\$3.95	Men's \$10.00 Walk-Overs\$7.95	\$35.00 suits\$24.95	All \$35.00 suits and overcoats \$26.95
Men's \$2.50 overalls\$1.95	Women's 75c knit bloomers48c	Men's \$12.00 Walk-Overs\$9.95	\$40.00 suits\$29.95	All \$40.00 suits and overcoats \$31.95
Boys' fleece lined union suits.....\$1.35	Women's \$2.50 wool hose\$1.85	Men's 4-buckle Ball Band artics\$3.45	\$50.00 suits\$39.95	All \$45.00 suits and overcoats \$35.95
Men's \$1.50 fleece lined shirts and drawers98c	Women's \$7.00 black and brown lace shoes\$5.45	Men's 1-buckle Ball Band artics\$1.65		All \$50.00 suits and overcoats \$39.95
Men's 75c heavy wool socks43c	Women's and growing girls \$6.00 black and brown lace shoes\$4.95	Men's Ball Band hi miner boots\$3.45	Dresses	All \$60.00 suits and overcoats \$45.95
Men's \$2.00 cotton sweaters....\$1.29				Most of all these suits and overcoats are "Styleplus," "Griffon" and "Hart Schaffner and Marx" make.
Men's \$3.50 and \$4.00 gray, blue and black wool shirts...\$2.95	Women's \$9.00 black and brown kid lace shoes\$6.95	Womens & Misses Coats	\$18.00 dresses\$11.95	Boys Knee Pant Suits
Men's canvass and jersey gloves .18c	Lot Walk-Over \$6.00 to \$8.00 button and lace shoes\$3.95		\$25.00 dresses\$17.95	
Boys' and girls' 35c heavy ribbed stockings25c	Women's \$10.00 Walk-Over shoes, black and brown\$7.95	\$25.00 coats\$14.95	\$30.00 dresses\$21.95	\$10.00 suits\$7.95
Boys' and girls' 50 and 60c heavy ribbed stockings39c		\$30.00 coats\$19.95	\$40.00 dresses\$29.95	\$12.00 corduroy suits9.95
		\$35.00 coats\$26.95		\$15.00 suits\$11.95
		\$40.00 coats\$29.95	\$1.75 sateen petticoats98c	\$18.00 suits\$14.95
		\$50.00 coats\$35.95	\$5.50 silk petticoats\$3.95	
		\$60.00 coats\$44.95	\$1.50 silk hose95c	Work Coats and Mackinaws
			Women's \$2.50 Munsing union suits\$1.95	
			Women's separate piece Munsing wear\$1.15	Men's \$6.50 work coats\$5.45
			Children's Munsing union suits \$1.25	Men's \$8.00 work coats\$5.95
				Men's \$10.00 work coats\$7.95
				Men's \$12.00 mackinaws\$8.95
				Men's \$15.00 mackinaws\$10.95
				Boys' \$6.00 and \$8.00 mackinaws \$4.45 & \$5.95

PENNSYLVANIA FORESTS

Ninety-nine percent of the forest fires that occur in Pennsylvania are preventable. Only a few are caused by lightning and they are usually small in extent. The others in one way or another are set by people. Really accidental fires are rare, although many are reported as accidents.

Any one who takes time to study the causes of forest fires will not stop with the mere action which is outwardly apparent, but will try to reach the real cause. To discover the state of mind of the person responsible for the fire is usually important. Because it is certain that our forest fires are either intentional, or in the last analysis, the result of carelessness and indifference.

Many forest fires are set from pure malice by incendiaries who are determined to destroy property and injure their neighbors. Fires have been set in order to "get even" to force the sale of timber, to get a job fighting fire, to cover trespass or other crime, to improve pasturage, to gather nuts, to uncover rocks or soil for prospecting, to improve the huckleberry crop, to drive away snakes, to surround one's own land with a safety belt, "to see it burn," and for many other similar reasons or excuses. Last spring a fire was set at midnight on both sides of a road, and in about twenty five different places in an attempt to burn over some good hunting ground.

The largest percentage of forest fires whose cause is known come from the operation of railroads. Sparks are thrown out of stacks, or drop from the fire boxes of ash pans; clinkers, or pieces of red-hot arch brick are jarred from the engine. Rights of way are carelessly burned. Piles on fire are left without guard; matches and smoking material are thrown from car windows.

Rarely a piece of over-heated brake shoe may be cast off, but in most cases the causes go back to the negligence or thoughtlessness of some one person.

Probably the largest group of fires comes from those who camp, hunt, fish or travel through the forests. The smoker is the worst offender. Force of habit in dropping half-consumed tobacco on the street is stronger than the need for caution while in the forest. Camp fires often are wrongly built or imperfectly guarded, and trouble usually follows. Children playing with matches cause a number of fires each year, and some victims or rattlebrained youngsters want to "see it burn," too.

Those who burn brush or rubbish are often careless and choose the wrong time to burn, make fires too large, or start at the bottom of the hill instead of at the top. If trouble threatens such persons seldom have help, water, or tools enough at hand to keep the fire within bounds.

Lumber operations are responsible for a very small part of our fires. Sawmill engines, logging engines and woodsmen do start a fire occasionally but what is far more important, the way brush is left after lumbering helps to swell the danger and damage from many a fire.

There are also many unusual causes of fires, among them burning buildings, and fire works. Occasionally we hear of fires starting by the focusing of the sun's rays through glass, or from the rubbing of branches. Perhaps in rare instances they do, but they amount to little or nothing in the great forest fire problem of the state.

When the people of our great commonwealth realize the unquestionable fact that our forest lands—even our ordinary brush land—are valuable; that they belong to some one and do some good to everyone; that they are inflammable and will burn; and that everybody else loses when timber burns, then they will exercise more care and there will be less forest fires.

Forest protection cannot succeed unless it has public sentiment behind it. The best way to get that is to develop it while our future citizens are young, and that is one good reason why forestry should have a place in our common schools.

For the convenience of sportsmen who want to camp on State forest lands while hunting deer this fall, Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania's Chief Forester, has arranged for the local foresters and forest rangers to issue the necessary camp permits. Heretofore the permits have been issued only through the office of the Department of Forestry, at Harrisburg.

Under the former plan, there was much delay and sometimes considerable confusion in handling the rush for camp sites just before the deer-hunting season opened. Now the game can go with their camping outfits to the region they wish to hunt over, and there procure the required permit.

Mr. Pinchot's arrangement empowers the foresters and forest rangers to give permits for temporary camps, good for three weeks and subject to renewal. They may also allow hunters to remain over night on State forests by verbal permission. But sites for permanent camps, lodges and cabins are leased only through the Harrisburg office of the forestry department. Those leases are now good for ten years, with renewal privileges.

IMLERTOWN

D. O. Price and Geo. E. Russell had a bet on the President if Cox was elected Price was to push a wheel barrow to Bedford and back. If Harding was elected Russell was to do likewise. Some nice Saturday in the near future, the wheel barrow to bear a sign on either side telling why this 14 mile trip was made. The gun cranks and crack shots of town are bringing in the game this season.

H. I. Harcelrode has made our alley which was a regular swamp look like a Boulevard. It will keep the ordinary rains from flooding the neighbors gardens south of the Harcelrode Merchandising property.

F. A. Russell and wife spent Sunday with C. G. Smith and family in the Pleasant Valley District. Mrs. W. W. Dibert of this place who spent the past two months visiting relatives and friends from Ohio to California returned to her home the past week.

John C. Stickler and family spent Sunday in Imlertown.

THE WILLOWS

Sunday visitors at Mrs. Mary Amick's were: Misses Edna Rice, Bertha and Janet Mills of near Mattie, Bertha and Marselle Smith, Sarah McLaughlin, Mildren, Vesta and Pearl Amick, Messrs Ray Amick, Charles, Thomas and Patt McLaughlin of Bedford, John Rice of near Mattie and Joe Floyd.

Mr. Joe Heit of Harrisburg, Misses Nellie and Anna Heit of Pittsburg visited their parents Mr and Mrs. W. T. Heit.

Mrs. M. J. Amick called on her sister Miss Lottie Shaffer of the Bedford Springs.

CHALYBEATE

Miss Hattie Diehl spent over Sunday in Johnstown.

David Oster made a business trip to Cumberland Valley one day last week.

Mrs. J. Burket and son John and daughters Jessie and Marie spent last Wednesday in Imlertown.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sill and child F. Diehl spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Diehl of Friend's Cove.

Mr and Mrs. Calvin Sill and children of Altoona spent a few days last week at the home of Rollin Sill.

Miss Mabel Diehl spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam F. Diehl.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Levi Custer, Nov. 5, 1920 in honor of their granddaughter, Miss Freda E. Barclay's fourteenth birthday. Those present were the following:

Misses Florence Cook, Faye Claar, Gladys Claar, Stella Mowery, Sarah, Mook, Minnie Corle, Freda Barclay, Grace Earnest, Della Bridenthal, and June Ferguson. Messrs. Walter Cook, John Bowser, Ross Hinton, James Downing, Carl Walter, Lawrence Walter, Lesia Oldham, Clement Oldham, Wilber, Fetterman, Glenn Fetterman and Mr. and Mrs. Levi Custer.

Refreshments were served and they all went home feeling it was time to go to bed.

Dept. of Labor and Industry.

Pennsylvania workmen were involved in 427 strikes during the first nine months of this year, according to figures announced here today by Dr. Clifford B. Connelly, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry. The estimated loss in wages to the strikers is \$5,409,417.

There were more than 48,000 men and women out of work because of the industrial disputes, and they lost 9,599 days between January 1 and October 1.

The largest number of labor troubles occurred in the textile industry. More than \$1,000,000 in wages was lost by the 7,000 strikers in that in-

dustry alone. Metal workers were engaged in 78 strikes, and building trades employees took part in 60 disputes. Nineteen different classes of industry are represented in the list.

Philadelphia had 202 disturbances the largest of any county in the State. Lackawanna county had 27, Lehigh 26, Northampton 24, and Allegheny 16.

REPORT OF TEABERRY SCHOOL

The following is the report of the Teaberry school for the second month beginning October 18, and ending November 15, 1920.

Number on roll, male 15, female 12, total 27.

Average attendance, male 13, female 11, total 24.

Percentage of attendance during month: male 92, female 97, total 94.

Percentage of attendance during term until date: male 95, female 94 total 94.

Those attending every day since term began: Rosea Rose, Francis Wertz, Russel Drenning, Ralph Rose Pearl, Rose, Lena Miller, Genieve Wertz, Margaret Miller and Bernadette Wertz.

Edna Clingerman, Teacher.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness during the illness and death of our little Kathleen and for the beautiful floral tributes.

George C. Hite & Family.

CHICKEN AND WAFFEL SUPPER

The Ladies Aid of Imlertown will hold a Chicken and Waffle supper at the home of David Shunk, of that place, on Thanksgiving evening November 25. Everybody invited.